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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Having received no fresh accession of European intelligence since the issue of our last number, we have endeavoured to occupy that department of the Paper as usefully and agreeably as possible, by giving a Miscellaneous Selection from the English Papers, together with some articles relating to the Cape of Good Hope. To our Asiatic sheets we refer our readers for matter of deep and painful interest to all real friends of liberty—of their species, and of the glory of the British name in India.

Trade with Columbia.—We refer our readers to a Petition represented to the Commissioners of the Admiralty by Mr. Lowe, a South American merchant, and the Answer, both of which they will find in another column. We are glad to see, that the Government is beginning, though slowly, to come to a sense of what is owed to the Trade of the Country; for this application has been favourably received, though a former one to the same purport, was rejected.—Hitherto the British traders have been more indebted to the natives of America and France for protection, than to the navy of their own country. English traders looking up to the French navy! Surely a portion of the revenues of the country, ought at least to be expended on its navy, the source of its chief glory. Instead of wasting the money of the country on foolish missions to Congresses, and planning how they shall most effectually aid the Holy Alliance in preventing the spread of knowledge, Ministers might be better employed in concerting with the United States Government how, by their joint efforts, they might sweep the American seas of the Pirates who have so long infested them.—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 14.

The Grenvilles.—It is not always that his Majesty's Ministers are justly charged with profusion. We have ourselves been, ere now, so far betrayed by appearances, as lightly to admit the general impression against them; and we now acknowledge that the facility of such our belief to their prejudice, ought to be followed by a similar promptitude of recantation when sufficient reason presents itself for inducing us to fancy ourselves deceived. The public have some cause to remember, that in the course of last year, the Cabinet gained, or suffered, an accession of a party well known under the name of Grenvilles. The Leviathan of the race, the head of the Grenvilles, was on that occasion turned from a Marquis into a Duke, being the only member of the existing Peerage (the Duke of Wellington excepted) so renowned for his public services, or so eminent and exemplary for his private virtues, as to merit that highest honour known to English nobility, viz. the ducal coronet. The Grenvilles of the female line, being Welch ones, cannot of course be ennobled; they can only be enriched. We pass by the President of the India Board, whose 5,000*l.* per annum every one knows to be as hardly earned as any weaver's 7*s.* per week. But the Grenville whom we wish once more to notice, and to whom we now make the *amende-honorable* for all our abuse of his rapacity in accepting, and of the wicked prodigality of Ministers in offering him, 4,000*l.* a year, that he might fish and shoot among the Swiss mountains, is he, whom in the Red Book they call a Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of St. James's to the Cantons. When pressed to give something in the nature of an excuse or palliation, or even pretext, for this *prima facie* job, Lord Londonderry informed the Parliament, that the salaries of our diplo-

matic agents had been increased, that they might be the better enabled to exercise a liberal hospitality towards their countrymen abroad, and to keep up among foreign nations the dignity and honour of Great Britain. To this it was answered at the time, that there was no semblance of truth, but great effrontery, in the argument of Ministers; for that, in fact, so far from English gentlemen with their families finding an agreeable or encouraging reception from the representatives of their own Sovereign at foreign Courts, the English Ambassadors, though the best paid, were the least courteous and hospitable among all the public functionaries of Europe. It was even affirmed, that this repulsive carelessness of the civilities which every one must acknowledge to be due to British travellers, had become worse within our memory—that hospitality on the part of our Ambassadors had declined, as the means of showing it had been augmented by the nation—and that with regard to Switzerland, a salary of one thousand pounds would leave the Envoy, at the year's end, money in his pocket. This is not true, Mr. Wynn is hospitable—or about to be so. We read in the newspapers, that he is probably at this moment in the act of receiving English company. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn and Lady Harriet Williams Wynn are about arriving at Bern, "on a visit to his "Excellency, Mr. Henry Wynn." There is hospitality for you!—there is an express confirmation of what Lord Londonderry alleged, in favour of the increased allowance of 4,000*l.* per annum!—there is "value received" for even a larger outlay of the public money! This much-reprobated and deeply-injured Minister, does actually find house-room for eight names, and two great personages, fresh from England. True, they, like himself, are Wynns—like himself are Grenvilles—his own brother and sister, to boot; but still they are English people, and they receive from him the no longer disputed rites of "hospitality." Now it may be no difficult matter to prove, that by such an application of the public purse, the Ministers have made not merely a fair, but an economical bargain for the people of England. Sir W. W. Wynn has not yet been complimented with a pension, nor named, as we have heard, to any Cabinet office. Yet why he alone should be left out, when all his relatives were so diligently taken care of, we are unable to guess. That his exclusion can be from *inferiority* of merit to theirs, no man will think reasonable or likely. His rents, too, have fallen, at least 10,000*l.* per annum, which renders him an object of sympathy. We are therefore, half inclined to suspect, that the 4,000*l.* a-year salary to the younger brother, was destined by a secret article in the compact, to cover a six months' establishment for the elder; and thus, that by bargain at once delicate and frugal, the Ministers have gained for us at the cost of a single salary, the services of two equally efficient Grenvilles. With a scheme so provident as this, who but the splenetic would quarrel!—*Times*, Sept. 13.

Unfortunate Effects of the New Marriage Act.—A respectable looking young man, accompanied by an interesting young woman, his intended bride, attended the other day before the Magistrates at Lambeth-street Police-office, to make the affidavit necessary under the late Act, previous to their happy union. After the parties underwent the necessary examination, and were administered the oath in due form, the certificate received the signature of his Worship, and was handed to them, the person tendering it at the same time demanding 2*s.*, being the office fees; but what a transition of countenances was soon manifest, as neither

of the couple destined to be disappointed, could muster this sum. They consequently left the office without the affidavit, and we were informed that the young woman, who was possessed of some property, eloped with another man the same night, and that the disappointed swain attempted to commit self destruction.

Reformation produced by the Briston Mill.—Yesterday (Sept. 13) the Town Hall, Southwark, presented the rare novelty of a maiden Session, there being no charge either of felony, misdemeanour or assault, within the whole extensive district of the five parishes, from the night before; and in consequence the strong room or goal was thrown wide open. The Worthy Alderman (J. J. Smith) took his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock, and disposed of an affair of no interest whatever, in which the citation had been granted on a former day, and about a quarter before 12 he went away altogether. That a wonderful diminution has taken place in the business of this office, and of Union Hall, too, within the last year, cannot be denied, especially in the number of felons committed; and it is equally certain, that this decrease is entirely owing to the heavy and tedious labour imposed upon prisoners at the mill. When an offender is sensible that the sure punishment attendant upon the commission of crime is very hard labour, it will require very little exertion of his philosophy to convince him, that it would be as well to work for himself as for others, from whom he gets no remuneration. We hear with pleasure that a mill has been, or is about to be introduced into Tothill-fields Bridewell, Coldbath-fields House of Correction, and, in fact, that the measure will be generally adopted.—*Evening Paper.*

Vaccination.—FROM THE SIERRA LEONE ROYAL GAZETTE OF July 6: "It is with much satisfaction, that we are enabled to state, that the meritorious exertions of our Medical Officers to establish the vaccine disease in this colony, have at length proved successful. In the month of April last, Dr. Barry, Surgeon to the Forces, was fortunate enough to introduce the disease amongst some of the children in this town; and by the speedy extension of vaccination, the progress of the small-pox which had at that period commenced its ravages in several of the Negro villages, and particularly at Hastings, has been happily arrested. Since the introduction of the vaccine disease, upwards of two thousand persons have been vaccinated within the Peninsula. Lymph has been sent to the Isles de Loss, the Gambia and the Gold Coast, and every means taken to induce the natives of the interior to partake of its advantages. The variolous disease, thank God, has completely disappeared, not an instance of its occurrence having latterly come within our knowledge. It is remarkable, that, for several years past, although every precaution had been repeatedly used for the safe conveyance of the vaccine matter from England to this coast, it invariably failed until the present instance. Dr. Barry has, therefore, by his success, conferred a most important benefit on the Colony, for which every individual interested in the welfare of Africa must feel grateful."

Gamesters.—It will perhaps be recollected, that a gang of gamesters were apprehended one night lately, at No. 10, King-street, St. James's. It now appears that their apprehension, imprisonment for the night, and public exposure in the morning, were not the only mortifications they were fated to undergo: for miserable to relate! the bank—though it was secured before the officers got into the house—the bank has bolted, and nobody knows where! This circumstance has caused a great sensation amongst the western hells; and there are not wanting those who insinuate, that whatever honour there may be among —, there is little of it among gamesters.—*Morning Paper.*

Bellman's Verses on the Death of Lord Londonderry.—THE NEW TIMES has copied into its columns some Bellman's verses on the death of Lord Londonderry, endearingly called "Stewart;" When we read such things, we cannot but grieve, that the frailty of our first parents brought death into the world, and with it entailed on their hapless posterity the curse of monodies. The lugubrious effort before us, appears to be a cento of those poetic effusions that owe their immortality to the hand of the stone-

cutter, that are chiseled out for future ages in a country church-yard. The following are specimens of this sad little poem:—

"Most are forgotten, if no longer seen;
When they are not, 'tis as they never had been.

Thus unrepaired while long thy loss must be,
Senates and Kings shall vainly weep for thee!"

The last thought is very affecting, though not quite new; it wants nothing but a couple of chopping Cherubims with their fingers in their eyes, to make a very reputable epitaph. For senate and Kings, Husband and Babes, Children and Wife, Vestry and Clerk, or any other words may be supplied, according to the occasion. Senates and Kings, unanimously weeping, is, however, a very grand idea, and does great credit to the imagination of the writer. Again:—

"Oh! God, it is an awful thing to think,
How greatness has expired—how worth can sink.

How sets firm manhood's intellectual sun
In gloom, ere half its due career be run!"

The first, as a reflection of the profound kind, is very great; but, in point of philosophy, it is by much excelled in an epitaph in the burying-ground at Richmond:—

"When I came into this world
I found nothing worth my stay;
I turned myself about,
And went on my heavenly way."

We do not mean to insist on the superior poetry of the latter, but the thought is truly original.

Then comes a political obituary of the last three centuries! Pitt dies sighing and despairing of his country, as well he might, seeing that he had lived; and the fate of Mr. Perceval is told in this pithy and original manner:—

"Ah! to that fav'ring Senate must thou go,
Alas! unconscious of the coming blow?
Too swift, too fatal, sped the assassin's ball,
In blood thou liest—unhappy Perceval!"

There is something very striking in the regret that the Chancellor of the Exchequer must attend his Parliamentary duties. Fav'ring Senate, however, spoils the beauty of the line. Could not the writer have supplied some synonymous word that might have run smoother; venal, for instance. Venal Senate just hits the metre, and accords with the sentiment. He concludes the obituary thus:—

"Thus perished they, that went before; and now,
Once mighty Stewart, where and what art thou?"

Bow, wow, wow.

The whole, as we see it, concludes with these somewhat equivocal lines:—

"Thou, who hast muttered'd 'Greatness has no toils;
But robs the land, and revels in its spoils;
Say is it so? let thine own heart decide,
When thou hast thought how Stewart liv'd and died."

From the frequency of lines of asterisks, we collect that our contemporary has omitted much of this monody—a thing to be regretted, if what lurks in obscurity, bears any resemblance to that which has been brought to light by the discerning taste of THE NEW TIMES.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Degraded State of the Polish Peasantry.—The interdiction of the Nobility of the Polish Provinces of Russia from travelling in foreign countries, announced in the Continental Papers, is one of those harsh measures which, we may suppose, the apprehension of revolt could alone suggest. Whatever may be thought of the danger to Russia from a Polish rebellion, a restraint of this nature, according to our notions, must be very unpalatable to those who are subject to it. It forms rather a material drawback from the pleasure which the power of tramping at will on their poor degraded serfs may be thought to afford them.

We believe Russia has, in reality, little to dread from Poland. We have less hope of that country than any other in Europe. The curse which always, sooner or later, overtakes the nation in which the mass of the population is retained in slavery, has fairly overtaken Poland. Greece has this advantage over Poland, that the slavery of the people was only national, the peasants not being individually slaves. The Polish Nobles are in general very amiable men, while nothing can exceed the ferocity and brutality of the Turks, and yet, however paradoxical it may seem, the Polish peasants have been more injured by their comparatively humane and polished masters, than the Greeks by the brutes who have sway over them.

We cannot have a more striking illustration of the incalculable mischief resulting from slavery than in the case of Poland:—

The Polish Gentry (says Mr. Burnet, an intelligent English Gentleman, who mixed in the best society of Poland) are in their manners singularly polite, open, and affable—no insolent pride, no disgusting *hauteur*: conscious of their rank, as is natural and inevitable; but they know how to descend with grace and dignified kindness.

The same Gentleman, speaking of the Ladies, says,

In point of manners and disposition, they appear in a very amiable and estimable light. To say of ladies of rank that they are polished and accomplished, is no distinctive praise, as those qualifications may be taken for granted. But it is to their distinguished honour, that their manners are condescending, kind and affable; and that their pride and ideas of rank are almost uniformly subdued by their singular amiability.

So far so good. Now let us see what the same person says of the slaves of these kind and amiable persons:

I was once on a short journey with a nobleman, when we stopped to bait at the farm house of a village, which I have before mentioned as a common in Poland.—The peasants got intelligence of the presence of their Lord, and assembled in a body of twenty or thirty to prefer a Petition to him.—I was never more struck than with the appearance of these poor wretches, and the contrast of their condition with that of their master.—I stood at a distance and perceived that he did not yield to their supplication.—When he had dismissed them, I had the curiosity to inquire the object of their petition; and he replied, that they had begged for an increased allowance of land, on the plea that what they had, was insufficient for their support. He added “I did not grant it to them, because their present allotment is the usual quantity; and as it has sufficed hitherto, so it will for the time to come. Besides, said he, if I give them more, I well know, that it will not in reality better their circumstances.”—Poland does not furnish a man of more humanity than the one who received this apparently reasonable Petition; but it must be allowed that he had good reasons for what he did. These degraded and wretched beings, instead of hoarding the small surplus of their absolute necessities, are almost universally accustomed to expend it in that abominable spirit which they call *schnaps*. There can be no question, that the excessive use of this whiskey ought to be enumerated among the chief proximate causes of the deficient population of Poland. The first time I saw any of these withered creatures was at Dantzic. I was prepared by printed accounts to expect a sight of singular wretchedness; but I shrink involuntarily from the contemplation of the reality; and my feelings could be consoled by the instantaneous and inevitable reflection, that I was then in a region which contains millions of miserable beings of the description of those before me. Some involuntary exclamation of surprise, mixed with compassion escaped me. A thoughtless and unfeeling person was standing by. “Oh! Sir (says he), you will find plenty of such people as these in Poland; and you may strike them and kick them, or do what you please with them, and they will never resist you; they dare not.”—Thus, this Gentleman, by the manner in which he spoke, seemed to think it a sort of privilege, that they had among them a set of beings on whom they may vent with impunity the exuberance of their spite, and gratify every fitful burst of capricious passion.

The picture of the degraded state of the Polish serfs, unfavourable as it may seem, is less so than one contained in an account of the Austrian Monarchy by Dr. Sartori, published at Vienna in 1811:

When you approach a Polish village (he says) we see the neighbourhood of the public-houses of the Jews covered with men and women rolling in the mud in a state of intoxication. If you enter one of these places, you are immediately driven out by the nauseous fumes of spirits; if hunger at last compels you to re-enter, you must tread over a number of drunken wretches rolling on the floor, till you can get a place among those who are still able to keep themselves erect, avoiding as well as you can the discharges with which they honour each other. These scenes are incessantly repeated in every public-house, from early in morning till late in the night; for the sun seems only to rise in Poland to show the peasant the way to the public house. Before ten in the morning you find here, man and wife, master and servant, so completely drunk that they do not know each other. In the fields, the plough is only held by labourers who are too intoxicated to be able to stand upright, and can hardly drag themselves on, from the exhaustion which always results from drunkenness. But it is this very feebleness, this mutilation of all the powers of soul and body: this annihilation of all the springs of the machine, which enable the Polish peasant to drag on his miserable existence. He is content with every thing; nothing affects him; he is in state of complete apathy. His nerves have lost the capability of being excited by any thing less powerful than ardent spirits; his palate, burnt by the eternal fire of that hellish liquid, has lost all relish for agreeable beverages; he swallows any sort of food, and like all drinkers he has little appetite. The fertility of his soil he knows from experience, and he knows also, that however he may cultivate it, it will always yield as much as will enable him next harvest to pay for the spirits which he has drunk at the Jew's on credit. His continued inertness makes him deaf to the voice of domestic duty; his wife follows the example of her husband, and instead of the breast gives spirit to the child.

From the accursed spirits come the pale bloated figures with sunken eyes and reeling gait, whom we meet in passing through every village or rather every heap of houses. When you are rising in the morning in a small village or country town, and see the peasants crawl from their huts, the women merely wrapt in a bed covering, their only dress; and the men in shirts which they draw over their breeches, pale and exhausted, their head, and the hair full of all sorts of filth, you would imagine you are beholding the damned in Raphael's Resurrection, for they look more like dead bodies raised out of their graves, than persons restored to their strength by a refreshing sleep.

The Russian Nobles are certainly less polished than the Polish Nobles; but yet the Russian slaves are not such degraded beings as the Polish slaves. How is this to be accounted for? Perhaps because the Lord and his slave are more on a level with each other. It is the curse of slavery, that the increasing civilization of the master, only adds to the wretchedness of the beings subject to his command.

In Poland, nine-tenths of the population, so far from regretting its partition, absolutely rejoiced at that event. The Nobles, and the Nobles alone regretted it:—

I had been some time in this country (says Mr. Burnet), before I obtained a just idea of the real state of the people's feelings on the subject of the partition. Whenever the topic was mentioned, nothing was to be observed but long faces and doleful complainings; but as I became better acquainted with some individuals of the *tiers-etat*, they began gradually to lose their reserve, and to acknowledge candidly, though in a half whisper as if the walls had ears, that they were in reality far better off than they ever were before.

We may judge from this, what chance there is of any thing like a speedy emancipation of Poland. We ought at the same time to profit by the warning which that ill-fated country has given us. Such are the fruits of degrading a people! Such are the triumphs of aristocracy.

Theatrical Examiner.

Hay Market.—A comic Opera of three acts, entitled *Morning, Noon, and Night*, was brought out at this Theatre on Monday evening. It is from the pen of Mr. DIBDIN; and abounds with all the original racy eccentricity of that facile, if not excellent Dramatist. To parody the observation of *Boyes* in the *Rehearsal*, a similar sketch of the plot has been insinuated into more than one of the daily papers; and having the merit of conciseness, we know not why we may not avail ourselves of it. It is as follows:—

"The *Earl of Acadavat* (Mr. TAYLOR), on going out early in life to India, agrees with his friend, *Sir Simon Saccall* (Mr. WILLIAMS) that should he return fortunate, his son, *Lord Scribbleton* (Mr. LESTON) shall be united to *Lydia* (Miss PATON) *Sir Simon's* daughter; and the Opera commences at the period when the young people are to be introduced to each other for the first time. *Lord Scribbleton*, who has written two romances under the titles of "*The Deided Wife*," and "*Deserted Children*," and is a great traveller in search of incidents to furnish his future productions, determines to visit the mansion of his intended father-in-law, *Sir Simon*, who is famed for his hospitality, as a benighted passenger, in order that he may, unobserved, discover with what sort of young lady he is to be united. His father, the Earl, however, disapproving concealment, informs *Sir Simon* of the intended deception; and the Baronet, after imparting the secret to his daughter, determines to give *Lord Scribbleton* a most brilliant reception, and lights up his mansion for that purpose. His Lordship, in the mean time, through some romantic arrangements, is detained on the road, and mistaken for a highwayman, and a *Captain Sanguine* (Mr. JOHNSON) who is journeying to a sea-port to meet his wife and children, loses his way, and knocks at *Sir Simon's* gate, where he is received with all the honours intended for *Lord S.* on a supposition that he is that Nobleman in disguise; and when he speaks of his absent wife and children, is supposed to mean merely the titles of the favourite romances written by *Lord S.* and on his Lordship's being brought in custody to *Sir Simon's*, he is locked in a cellar, till the arrival of his father, the Earl, elucidates the mistakes which led to his confinement. *Amelia* (Mrs. H. JOHNSON) the wife of the Captain, is with her two boys shipwrecked on the coast, and preserved through the brave humanity of *Shark* (TERRY) a repentant ruffian, of former bad habits, who tries by present good conduct to remedy past guilt; and after rescuing the lady from the ferocious avarice of the villains who infest the coast to make property of the vessels wrecked on it, and afterwards from robbers in a wood near *Sir Simon's*, brings her safely to the Baronet's house, where she unexpectedly meets her husband, and joins in the merriment of the family on the adjustment of *Lord Scribbleton's* self occasioned contrivements."

We need not observe, that the foregoing materials are altogether *Dibdinian*, making up nothing of what ancient playwrights denominated a plot, but merely stringing a certain number of scenes, and bringing together, no matter how, a few extravagant caricatures in the *Dramatis Personæ*. we protest, we can find out nothing amounting to beginning, middle, or end, in the whole piece, more than what is supplied by the title of *Morning, Noon, and Night*. A lady with her two children are absolutely shipwrecked, for no other purpose, that we can discover, than to supply two or three brief speeches to equivocate in allusion to the titles of two romances, and to make room for a band of smugglers, because they are picturesque and romantic personages. Neither they nor the lady who is shipwrecked have any necessary connexion with the main story, if any thing in the whole piece can be so distinguished. To speak plainly, any one of the scenes might be blown away from the rest, and no one be the wiser, so little is there of developement or sequence. Mr. DIBDIN says, that however light the materials, they are altogether English which of course does the nation much honour; and what is still better, it is an honour which, we apprehend, will excite no sort of uneasiness or enmity in foreign rivals. For our part, speaking as English critics, we wish, with all our hearts, it had been borrowed from the *Theatre des Variétés*.

Then, of course, as this Opera has so little pretensions to dramatic ability, the audience were displeased? By no means: Miss PATON sang to them, and LESTON made them laugh, and those who attend to the progress of the practical English Drama, cannot but discern the increasing passiveness of London audiences, in respect to what may be termed, the art of dramatic construction. People seem to us, no longer to frequent the theatre to exercise judgment, or to be critically excited, but rather with a contrary view,—to abandon themselves to a sort of dissipation of mind. This state of temper only requires the absence of absolute dullness; and Mr. DIBDIN, like this predecessor O'KEEFE, is too lively to be absolutely dull; so people laugh, and good humour follows of course, manre the occasional intrusion of common-sense, and a consciousness on the part of the spectators that all this is really very silly, and what scarcely ought to be tolerated. The character of *Lord Scribbleton* in this farrago, is neither comic nor farcical; for

it represents absolutely nothing at all;—but LESTON diverts, by the extreme ingenuity and reach of conception with which he endeavours to controvert the adage, that *ex nihilo, nihil fit*. This is indeed a critical entertainment, and we were much amused by the manner in which this original actor approached with his feelers any part of the dialogue that exhibited the slightest capability. Faith, it was hard work, and Mr. DIBDIN has reason to be grateful!

But we are speaking of an Opera, and have not spoken of the music; and in truth, setting aside the introduction, there is little to be said. Nothing, indeed sounded, original from beginning to end; and what is called so, is by no means impressive. Miss PATON, who performed *Lydia*, sang with great taste the most spirited portion of this originality, if we may so denominate a bravura, stolen almost without disguise from the "*Soldier tired*." English words are supplied for the exquisite "*Di tanti palpiti*" of ROSSINI; which Miss PATON executed with great sweetness, facility, and spirit. She also sang her own adaptation of "*Saw ye my ain thing*" (better known as "*Mary of Castle Cary*") most impressively. We have already hazarded an opinion that this lady will become an excellent actress; and we have been further confirmed in it by the ease with which she resumed the accent and *maise* of a cultivated Scottish lassie. It was delightfully bland and delicate, and possibly the more attractive, for want of a little of the broader display of the veteran actresses, while there existed so much of that indefinite thing called the *lady*. The rest of the actors did their duty. Poor TERRY made something tolerable of a very intolerable character. We must not forget the French valet of WEST, who was really very diverting; as was LEE, a most native and unsophisticated Irishman, with humour quiet but rich. Upon the whole, this extravagance is likely to run: for after being writhing out of fashion, Mr. DIBDIN seems likely to come in again; and if *Vive la bagatelle* is to be the exclusive order of the day, he has his claims. CONGREVE, SHERIDAN, WYCHERLEY, FARQUHAR, VANBRUGH, CIBBER, and even GOLDSMITH and MURPHY, are no longer of English growth.

Burglary.

William Reading, aged 26, was indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Robert Westwood, in the parish of St. Anne, Soho, on the 28th of July last, and stealing thereout watches, chains, seals, &c., to the amount of 1,000*l*.

Benjamin Solomon was indicted as an accessory, he having received the stolen articles, well knowing them to have been stolen.

Mr. R. Westwood stated that he resided in Prince's-street, Soho, where he carried on business as a jeweller. On the day in question he went out and double locked his door. On his return it was single locked and the bar down; and when he went in, he found that the place had been quite ransacked in his absence. 200 watches, a great number of gold pins, seals, ear-rings, silver thimbles, spoons, a quantity of coral necklaces, six sovereigns, a ten-pound note, and three pounds in silver, were taken away. The sovereigns were marked, two of which he could swear to.

Cross-examined by Mr. ALLEY—Had never seen any of the watches or seals since.

Reading was searched in prison, after being taken in Marlborough-street. A watch was found on him. Witness did not claim it, but it was returned. Witness could swear to the two sovereigns. Left no person in the house when he went out.

Re-examined.—Five sovereigns were found on Reading in the House of Correction.

Several witnesses spoke to the identity of Reading, and to having seen him on the day in question near the prosecutor's house.

The watchman who secured Reading found on his person a watch and seals, six sovereigns, and two shillings.

The clerk at the House of Correction proved a paper, discovered about the person of Reading, directed to his brother, and requesting that certain articles there named might be put out of the way.

The prosecutor swore to the two sovereigns.

Three witnesses, Cope, Alexander, and Green, proved that Alexander obtained many gold pins from Solomons, which he sold to Green, in whose shop they were found.

Alexander, in his cross-examination, persisted in swearing that he did not know what price he gave Solomons for the pins.

Mr. Justice BEST said that the only evidence affecting Solomons (namely, that of Alexander and his family) was not sufficient to convict him. With respect to the other prisoner, he feared this would not be the case.

The Jury acquitted Solomons, but found Reading guilty—Death.

1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900

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Trace of the English Fleet

Sketch of the battle of Chancellors



Nelson's Island



This was drawn by Lord Viscount Nelson's
left hand (Nelson's remaining eye) in my
presence the day after the 1st 1803
above 23 British ships (Nelson's
of the 1st division) etc
and before at 1803 (who was present
at the battle of Chancellors)



Horatio Nelson

Sketch of Nelson's
left hand

Prepared for the Catalogue of the British Museum

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Relic of Nelson.

With a Sketch of the Battle of Aboukir, drawn by Lord Nelson's left hand.—Plate LXLI.

Though years have passed away like the fleeting shadows of a dream, since the tears of nations bewailed the loss of the immortal Hero of the Nile, and Trafalgar, the deeds of mighty daring which marked his meteor-like career of glory and have ensured to him and them, a deathless fame, must to the end of time,

"Live in remembrance, and look green in Song.

As long as patriotism the most exalted, courage the most devoted, and perseverance the most arduous, and unconquerable, be deemed virtues worthy of imitation, and command respect; so long shall Nelson's name be held up as a bright example, and an incentive to all that is great and good; so long shall his memory be cherished in the hearts of men and every relic of his greatness be preserved, as a memento of a never fading glory. Deeply impressed with these sentiments ourselves, we feel assured that our Subscribers concur in them, and we present them therefore, today, with a *fac-simile* of a Plan of the battle of Aboukir, drawn by the left and only remaining hand of the lamented Nelson himself, with a conviction, that it will be gratifying to them to possess such a relic of a man to whose skill and courage England is so deeply indebted for her proud pre-eminence at this day. We have taken this *fac simile* from the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in which we find under the head of STEPHENSIANA the following short notice respecting it, with a Note of the Editor, which is also subjoined:—

"I visited Lord Nelson relative to my History of the War. On the Neapolitan subject he was as impetuous in language as in gesture, two or three times clapping his hand on his sword, and once drawing it half out. When he had calmed himself on his questionable conduct in that business, I directed the discourse to the battle of the Nile, and becoming tranquil, he drew on a sheet of paper, a sketch of the positions, and entered minutely into a description of his manoeuvres. I thought the sketch curious, and begged to be allowed to bring it away."

* Of this curious document we have judged it worth while to present our readers with a *fac-simile*, perhaps the most accurate ever made; and it is just to say, that we are indebted for its perfection to Mr. I. Grieg.—Ed. Monthly Magazine.

Trade with Columbia.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

MY LORDS,

The Petition of the undersigned British Merchant humbly presents to your Lordships.

That the Manufacturing Interest of these Realms was within a very few years past in an alarming state of depression.

That this depression arose from a want of demand from neighbouring countries which now manufacture their own goods, and many of which are making efforts to become exporters of the articles which they formerly received from us.

That the manufacturers have only been relieved from the apprehensions which were lately so appalling, by an unexpected and increased demand, arising mainly from a new trade with the Independent States of South America and with our possessions in the East Indies.

That the profits of the manufacturers are now very small, calculating the current prices of goods in England:

That the low prices are necessary to the continuance of their present prosperity; successfully to compete with foreign produce, and to induce a growing consumption in new countries.

That every thing which tends to prevent the free egress of manufactures, to remove confidence in the security of enterprise, or to increase the expenses of shipments, must operate to render more distant that period of prosperity which will serve to increase demand, and which manufactures look forward to in the New World.

That the exports of the manufactures to Jamaica and the West Indian Islands have of late years been important.

That the goods so exported were chiefly sold to the main land.

That the idea of a regular and established commerce direct to the main land, enabling manufacturers and merchants to avoid the expenses of intermediate ports, prevents shipments to Jamaica.

That the shipments to the main land are prevented by insecurity for our ships, arising from the extensive depredations committed by pirates in the Western Seas.

That besides the spoliation of property, the atrocious barbarities committed on unarmed and helpless individuals are so frightful as to create alarm, and to prevent men from undertaking the voyage.

That if it be possible for men, calculating the profits of enterprise, to be excited by humanity, repugnance must be felt at being instrumental in exposing men to such barbarity, rapaciousness, and even death.

That the Assurers demand ten guineas for a risk to the mainland, which, under ordinary circumstances, ought to be done at from two to three guineas per cent.

That it is even difficult to insure at this enormous premium.

That although shippers may be induced in a limited degree to submit to such a burden, they do not feel that undertakings which are made with so much risk and so much doubt as to their arriving at their destination, can fairly be considered as operations resting on such security as merchants ought to look for.

That the protection given by America to her commerce with the New World, ensures to her subjects a precedence in the market which we shall lose, and the efforts to suppress a race of marauders, formidable as a Power in a state of warfare, will ensure to them advantages which are still within our reach.

That a continuance of the difficulties which now exist must tend to make the ships of other nations the carriers to Columbia and injure in some degree the Shipping Interest.

Your Petitioner humbly adds, that he is strongly interested in the commerce to the main land.

That he has already chartered one ship, the MARY, for Maracaybo, and another, for the same destination, is about to proceed; and although in his humble capacity as an individual, he claims little at your Lordships' hands yet, as speaking for the interest of a large community, he would humbly hope that your Lordships will take into your serious consideration the best means to give security to a trade which promises to become a source of wealth to our country, and to give animation to that spirit of industry which has made England what she is, and which is, in truth, the basis of her glory and pre-eminence.

Your Petitioner does not presume to know what steps may have been taken to alleviate these complaints, but British merchants repose a confidence in his Majesty's Government, that no measure will be neglected which can increase the nation's prosperity, or justify, that confidence; but your Petitioner would humbly beg that publicity might be given to every measure, which, consistently with the nation's welfare, could be made known, tending to remove the difficulties which your Petitioner humbly, but imperfectly sets forth, and to alleviate the fears so commonly entertained. He would presume to suggest to your Lordships that much good would be done for securing the trade with Columbia, by appointing a station for convoy from an island to windward, such as Barbadoes or St. Vincent; Curacao would be still better if the measure be not inconsistent with the policy or views of the Dutch Government. This seems so necessary that he would implore your Lordships to reflect on it and to give to it efficiency without delay, if, in your Lordship's judgement, you should deem it expedient.

Your Petitioner is aware that convoys are granted at Jamaica, but he would humbly state that this station answers well for the ports of Santa Martha, Cartagena, and the Ports in the Gulph of Mexico, but it is too much to Leeward to answer the purposes for vessels bound to the important Ports of Laguira and Maracaybo.

Your Petitioner would desire likewise humbly to represent that from the comparatively little intercourse which has existed with Columbia and the main land, the assurers have many doubts as to the knowledge of navigators of the coast; and it is highly desirable that your Lordships would take such steps on this subject as your Lordships may deem fit; and your Petitioner in thus presuming to petition your Lordships, begs leave to express his confidence, that although he does so as an humble individual, there would exist to difficulty in obtaining to the sense of his Petition a multiplicity of signatures; he relies not the less on your Lordships' judgment and operative measures; and he would humbly beg your Lordships would give him such an early notification of what your Lordships may think fit to do, as will relieve him from the

difficulties he is under in effecting insurance on the cargo and ship which is about to sail. Your Petitioner has the honour to be,

Your Lordships' humble and obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN LOWE,

Sept. 10 1822.

27, New Broad-street.

ANSWER.

To Mr. Lowe, 27, New Broad-street.

Sir

Admiralty Office, Sept. 12, 1822.

Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Memorial addressed by you to their Lordships on the 10th instant, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that they have directed the Commanding Officer of Majesty's Ships at Barbadoes, to afford such protection to the Trade from thence to Maracaybo as may be in his power.

I am, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

(Signed)

JOHN BARROW.

Suppression of Newspapers.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir,

I have read in THE MORNING CHRONICLE, of Saturday last, an article dated La Guayra, the 22d July, stating "that the Colombian Government had suppressed the *ANGLO COLOMBIANO*, a Paper printed at Caraccas, in English and Spanish, for expressing sentiments freely as to its proceedings." Recently arrived myself from Caraccas, and perfectly acquainted with what is passing there, I take upon myself to say that this statement is quite erroneous.

The Colombian Government neither has suppressed, nor has the power to suppress, a publication of any kind, except by appealing to the laws of the State. The Colombian Constitution provides that "Every Colombian has the right of freely writing, printing and publishing his thoughts and opinions, subject to no examination, revision, nor censorship whatever, anterior to publication. But those who abuse this inestimable liberty shall suffer the punishment which they have drawn upon themselves, according to the laws" (see article 156 of the Constitution). There is, therefore, complete practical liberty of the Press in Colombia. It so happens in respect to the case in question, that the Editor of the *ANGLO COLOMBIANO*, Colonel Halk, held a post under the Government—that of Director of the Typographical Department at Santa Fé de Bogota, the capital; and that he has recently been called from Caraccas to Bogota, to attend to the duties of his office. It may be, that this has been done in consequence of the Government not approving of the manner in which he edited the newspaper in question. The Government may have its own opinion on this point, as well as other persons. The style of writing adapted to advance the true interests of society in an infant State emerging from the most slavish oppression, may be different from that which may be highly suitable and desirable in such a country as Great Britain. St. Paul fed his new converts with milk before he gave them meat. On this point I say nothing. I only desire to have the fact understood, that the whole strength of the Colombian Government cannot accomplish the putting down a single ballad or hand bill in any part of that country, except by due course of law.

The proceedings of young Governments, possessing more than common interest, it would be unfortunate that any erroneous impression should prevail as to the actual condition of that of Colombia, a Government which begun its career of usefulness by the abolition of Slavery—the destruction of the Inquisition—the establishing universal Education—Liberty of the Press—and Trial by Jury. I am, Sir, &c.

London, September 13, 1822.

A COLUMBIAN.

An information under the late Act to prevent cruelty to animals was heard before the Magistrates at grand Jury Chamber. Winchester. The charge was preferred by Mr. Pitt, of Littleton, against Mr. Snow, a farmer in the same parish, he having, on the 7th inst., wantonly and cruelly beaten, and shot at a bull, the property of Pitt. Mr. S. discharged his gun at the poor animal three times, by which it lost one eye, and is otherwise much injured about the head and neck. From the aggravated circumstances of the case, the Magistrates thought it right to inflict the whole penalty imposed by the Act of Parliament, and Mr. Snow was accordingly adjudged to pay 5l.

DEATH.

Lately, at the Ursuline Convent, Cork, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hays, one of the Ladies of that religious community.

Letters from Spain.

LETTERS FROM SPAIN.—BY DON LEUCADIO DOBLADO.

Don Leucadio Doblado is not an ideal personage, like Don Mannel Espriella, although, as in the case of the latter Don the name is a mere disguise. These letters are in fact the production of an Anglo Spaniard, of the original name of *White*, in Spanish *Blanco*, which latter appellation he bore in Spain, while in England he joins them together, and is known as Mr. Blanco White. This gentleman, who, we believe, was in priest's orders in Spain, became a convert to Protestantism, and in consequence enjoyed both the power and disposition to expose the fraud and superstition which assumed the name of religion in that country. We need add, that this fact gives a peculiar feature to the present work, as it conveys the intimate knowledge of a Spaniard with a total freedom from one of his strongest prejudices. The consequence of this is, a peculiar degree of freedom throughout, a native, either thinking in the religious tone of his countrymen, or disposed to be prudentially reserved upon its weakness, must have omitted much which tends to give life and piquancy to the present volume.

A part of these letters have appeared in the *NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE*; and we recollect, while much entertained with them in that rising miscellany, we were led into some degree of reverie as to the identity of the author. So much of the information bore the aspect unequivocal matter of fact, we hesitated not so to regard it; and yet, on the other hand, an occasional tinge of high colouring and pathos, connected with the assumption of a fictitious name, led us to doubt a portion of the reality. We recollect an old book, upon the same country, which has produced in us the same kind of perplexity—we mean the *Lady's Travels in Spain* by the celebrated Countess D'Aulnois. The sprightly Frenchwoman accompanied her husband, who was in the suite of the French ambassador, to Madrid, in the reign of the miserable Charles II. nearly the last sovereign of the house of Austria; and wrote one of the most entertaining descriptive books imaginable; but mixed up with so much flagrant romance, we know not where to separate truth from invention. Don Leucadio Doblado, in an instance or two, inspired us with a small portion of the same scepticism; but we have since reason to believe, that what might have been regarded as illustrative invention is pure matter of fact; indeed, having reason to be satisfied that Lord Holland has kindly afforded some assistance to the statement which forms the appendix, we cannot for a moment doubt the correctness of details, which are otherwise substantiated by the respectable character of an author who no longer seeks concealment.

To those therefore who wish to acquire a genuine notion of modern Spanish manners, and of the "whereabout" of the declining superstition of that singular politically and religiously degraded—yet respectable and noble-minded people, we cannot do better than recommend the perusal of these liberal, sprightly, and pleasantly descriptive letters. From the familiar and miscellaneous being duly strengthened by an attention to stronger fact, and no mean portion of recent historical information, we are not aware of any late publication, in respect to Spain, which can afford so just an idea of what must be the real nature of the existing struggle. In one respect, it shows how much remains to be done to rescue the Spanish people from the miserable thralldom of the most debasing superstition; in another, it exhibits what may be expected from the slow but certain emancipation of so fine a national character. We are satisfied as to the sequel: the light let in upon Spain is too strong and pervading, for any despot, or band of despots to hermetically seal it up any more;—and in the mean time, we may trust to the natural operation of the pending heart-ennobling struggle, for calling up the mental excitation, which, with proper data to feed upon, is and will be, the ultimate bane of priestcraft and despotism, both in Spain and every where else. We might wish a speedier consummation, but *Festina lente*.

We cannot conclude, without calling the attention of the reader to some very curious particulars afforded in this volume of the nature of the connexion between the late Queen of Spain, Maria Louisa, and the Prince of Peace. We have always thought the conjugal history of Anne of Austria somewhat curious, and have occasionally been somewhat disposed to admire the simplicity of that sprightly monarch Louis XIII. whose part and parcel in the generation of the pompous and heartless pagod who succeeded him never appeared to us quite so demonstrative as the first proposition in Euclid. But this sort of doubt is mere vapour, compared to the solid inferences which may be deduced from the delicate loves of Maria Louisa and Godoy. Some people affect to wonder how revolutions are engendered, and attribute the mischief, under favour, to Satan. Lucifer is often exceedingly injured; his part being often assumed for revolutionary purposes, by personages, who might be supposed quite otherwise inclined, called Kings and Queens. Looking at the Spanish Bourbons it is astonishing how such animals have been borne so long. Will any of the race be borne eternally?

Monday, March 17. 1823.

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We conclude by recommending these letters to the general perusal of every class of political thinkers, as replete with information, entertainment, and anecdote, which it requires no particular party feeling to relish; whilst, as we have before observed, it conveys in a very pleasant manner the materials of some very correct notions of the existing state of character and progress of event in a country, which the present aspect of Europe renders doubly interesting.

New Marriage Act.

A couple having during the week, given notice to the clerk of one of the chapels in Whitehaven, that the banns of their marriage were to be put up, and understanding that their names must be placed for three successive Sundays on the chapel doors, requested that in that case they might be fixed behind the door, as the Act did not forbid it. This is not unlike Lord Rochester's evasion of the Lamp Act, who, as directed by that Act, had a lamp placed before his door, but never lit it, as the Act did not specify that it was necessary to do so.

The following bill affords conclusive proofs of the trouble, expence, and delay, to which candidates for matrimony are subjected by the provisions of the New Marriage Act. It is an actual *fac simile* of a respectable solicitor's bill, made out in a business-like course by his clerk, from the daily memoranda of the office. It is, however, but justice to add, that the solicitor took two guineas for his trouble, the parties not being wealthy.

Sept. 6, 1822.—Attending Miss A. at my office, she stated that you had applied to the clergyman of this parish for a marriage license, that he had refused same because she was under age, advising her that she consent of her parents would obviate such objection; she appointed to call on me with her brother, to ascertain what forms would be required.....	0	6	8
Perusing 3 Geo. IV., c. 75, being the new Marriage Act, containing 14 very long and special clauses to ascertain under this peculiar case what the law required, the lady not having arrived at the age of 21 years, and being 25.....	0	13	4
Attending Miss A. and her brother, pointing out that she must obtain the consent of her parents, and that a certificate of your baptism must be obtained, she wished me to call upon you in the evening for instructions.....	0	6	8
Attending you accordingly, when you instructed me as to the place of your birth and baptism. Journey there; but the clerk being from home, I could not obtain same; horse, &c. 13 miles.....	1	1	0
7.—Attending again, when I saw the clerk; attending at the house of the clergyman, searching for register; having found same, making extract and examining same in order to make oath to the truth thereof; horse, &c.....	0	15	0
Attending the Clergyman to ascertain whether he was provided with the forms and license; he said he should not have them until Saturday; appointed Sunday for the parties to appear and obtain the license; attending at Miss A.'s father's, informing him thereof; and attending you.....	0	73	0
Drawing consent and fair copy.....	0	10	0
Attending at Miss A.'s father's house, procuring his signature, as also the mark of his wife, self and clerk, two witnesses being required under the Act, horses, &c.....	1	1	0
Drawing and engrossing affidavit to the signatures of the parties, duty and oath.....	0	10	6
Paid for extract.....	0	2	6
Attending you to ascertain who could depose as to the persons who had signed the consent being the parents of Miss A., which is also required; when you supplied me with such name.....	0	6	8
Sunday, 8.—Attending you at your house; you informed me you had received a letter from the clergyman, stating that he had not got the licenses, and deferred your meeting till to morrow; horse, &c.....	0	10	6
Attending to appoint Mr. R. to attend, for the purpose of depositing to his knowledge of the parties.....	0	6	8
9.—Attending with you, Miss A. and Mr. R., at the clergyman's; assisting him in preparing the affidavits, when a question arose as to the intention of the clause relating residence; arguing the point, reading over the affidavits to you, explaining same, engaged four hours; horse, &c.....	1	1	0
Paid for license.....	4	4	0
	£12	8	10

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape Town, November 2.—The Stellenbosch Spring Races commenced on Wednesday, the 23d October, which were very numerous and fashionably attended. His Excellency the Governor, his Family and Suite, honored the Races and Balls with their presence, and were most splendidly entertained by the Landdrost at the Drostdy House.

A handsome Cup was given by P. van der Byl, Esq. which was won by Mr. Bergh's *Hermit*, by Bobtail.

On Wednesday evening there was a Ball at the Landdrost's. On Thursday a Dinner was given by the Gentlemen of the Turf Club, to His Excellency the Governor, and a numerous party of visitors;—the company consisted of upwards of 100 Gentlemen. On Friday evening there was a public Ball at the Society House, which was extremely well attended, and lasted to a late hour on Saturday morning.

English School, Stellenbosch.—On Friday, the 25th October, the Public English School was opened here, under Mr. Brown; It was honoured by the presence of His Excellency the Governor, Lady Charles, and Miss Somersel, Mrs. Ryneveld, the Board of Landdrost and Heemraden, the Church-wardens, and a numerous assemblage of the most respectable Inhabitants.

Mr. Ryneveld, the Landdrost, opened the Ceremony, with the following Address to the Public:—

"MUCH RESPECTED AUDITORS,

"To all present, on this solemn, occasion of the opening of this Institution, for general benefit:—

"Although the utility and benevolence of this Institution in its first commencement, appears so striking to you, that it needs no further explanation. I still feel it my duty, in my public character, to declare to you, in a few words, the origin and intention thereof?

"The situation of this, our Native Land, renders the acquirement of the English Language, for all classes of the community necessary, as well as useful; it has, therefore, pleased His Majesty the King, in his paternal wisdom and benevolence, and His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, (who has been pleased to gratify us with his presence) graciously to provide for our wants, by appointing a Director and Instructor for this Institution, who is also here present.

"Aware that the lowliest amongst us possesses sufficient means to send their children to other places, to be taught that language, and the useful arts and sciences, I still feel highly honoured with the directions given to me, for the Establishment of the New English School here, in the manner as is now effected.

"The method of Instruction, in all its branches, may perhaps appear strange to some of you, at first; but experience has already so clearly proved in England, in great part of Europe, and even in Cape Town, the usefulness thereof, and that it is to be preferred to any other;—it being decidedly acknowledged as such, by many more skilful and competent persons, our encomiums will, therefore, be superfluous.

"The number of scholars already obtained, clearly evinces the readiness of the inhabitants of this village, and the neighbouring farms, wisely and gratefully to avail themselves of the benefit intended for them all, by His Majesty the King, through His Excellency, here present;—it has for its object the happiness and welfare of your children, which now depends, under the Blessing of Providence, on yourselves,—and on their individual exertions.

"The Instructor appointed for us, has already filled a similar important situation, under the immediate eye of distinguished men, with credit and honor; he was appointed here, by a Professor of one of the most eminent Universities;—and His Excellency the Governor justly appreciates, as well as ourselves, the benevolent views of his Majesty's Government, in providing for them so able an Instructor.

"Allow me, therefore, my dear countrymen, after having explained in our own language, the benefit conferred upon us, now to express our gratitude to our much respected Governor;—by whose paternal co-operation this Institution has been opened here;—and to recommend ourselves to His high protection, and our children to the affection of the learned Preceptor."

After having concluded the Address, Mr. Ryneveld had the honor of making the following Speech to His Excellency:—

"MY LORD,

"It is with feelings of a most pleasing, but solemn nature, that I have, this day, the honor of addressing your Lordship;—it is on an occasion truly interesting and memorable to the welfare of my country:—the opening and establishing of this English School, under the paternal support of that enlightened Government, of which you, my

Lord, are the distinguished Representative;—it cannot fail of being the means of diffusing happiness, wherever it reflects its rays, by promoting in an eminent degree, the moral and intellectual character of the rising generation. The exertion you have been pleased to make in the introduction and institution of a system of Education which must materially contribute to our prosperity and enjoyments, will leave in this Colony, to after ages, an imperishable record of your Lordship's wisdom;—I beg, therefore, in the name and on behalf of my countrymen, to return you, my Lord, our most heartfelt and grateful thanks, for this distinguished mark of your Excellency's attention, and to congratulate you on the accomplishment of an object, the benefits of which are acknowledged, by all mankind.

"It only remains for me, my Lord, to notice the beneficial acts that have lately distinguished your Excellency's Government;—particularly in affording such timely and liberal aid to agricultural distress, and to those who have lately suffered by the recent storms. For the blessings which your Excellency is now about to introduce into this Colony, by the institution of a system of Education, of religious and moral instruction, universally admitted to be the most perfect in the world, and which alone is capable of conferring real happiness, will the illustrious name of Somerset long be remembered with gratitude, by our children's children."

To which His Excellency was graciously pleased to reply in the following terms:

"Sir,

"I beg to return you my best thanks for the very flattering Address you have done me the honor to present to me.

"Since I had the honor to administer the Government of this Colony, it has been, believe me, as much my anxious study, as I have ever considered it my first duty, to promote, by every means in my power, the welfare of its Inhabitants;—and it is most pleasing to me to learn, that the affording means for Education, and religious and moral instruction, has been regarded by you, and those over whom you preside, in the same point of view that it is seen by myself.

"In appropriating any portion of the Revenue of this Settlement to measures of public utility and colonial improvement, I have always the satisfaction to reflect, that those measures will be met and aided, by a loyal, a grateful, and, (under severe visitations) a patient People."

"I have now, Sir, only to assure you, that I shall be more than repaid for any exertions I may have made in the execution of my duty here, if experience should prove that my measures have tended to increase the prosperity of the Colony, and the permanent happiness of its Inhabitants."

After His Excellency had concluded, Mr. Brown, the Teacher and Instructor, addressed the Assembly in the following Speech:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

"Artes gentibus pectora molestant, asperitasque fugit.

"Inventas multi vilam excoluere per artes, adde quod egenus didicisse fideliter artes.

"Emoluit mores nec sinit esse ferus."

"Addison, speaking of the importance of Education, says, 'that he considers a human soul without it to be like marble in a quarry, which shows none of its inherent beauties, till the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours, makes the surface shine, and discovers every ornamental cloud, spot, and vein, that runs through the body of it.'

"Learning, my Lord, has in all ages, and in all countries been esteemed one of the greatest blessings that the Author of our Being has ever bestowed upon the human race.

"View a Nation totally destitute of Education, dead to all the finer feelings of society, and sunk in barbarism, brutality, and superstition;—and if I may be allowed the expression, in many respects, raised but little above the brute creation.

"On the other hand, when we turn our attention to a country where the gloom of ignorance and superstition is dispelled, we find it possessed of riches, wealth, and honour.

"It must be particularly agreeable to one who is sincerely interested in the welfare of society, to reflect on the rapid progress, and general diffusion of learning and civilization which have taken place, of late years throughout the world. If we consider the influence that Education has upon the manners, government, and general character of nations, we shall find that it is greater than is generally imagined.

"This brings to my recollection those lines of Pope, wherein he, speaking of the advantages of Education, thus expresses himself:—

"'Tis Education forms the human mind.

'Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.'

"The introduction of the English language into this Colony, seems to me to be a consideration of the highest importance and utility, both to the Government and Dutch Colonies themselves; as if in a Mother Country, and as it were links them together both in a commercial and social point of view; and will, in process of time, be one of the principal means of eradicating those national prejudices, which may still exist in the minds of some of the Dutch Colonists.

"The system of Education which is intended to be carried on in this Seminary and which is the same as taught in the Borough Road School, London, owes its origin to a very ingenious gentleman of the name of Lancaster, a private individual, who possessing considerable talents for the Education of Youth, perceiving that great numbers were deprived of this blessing, on account of the expense attendant on the common methods of Education, began to devise economical plans, which, through a course of years, he so far perfected, as to show that one master might conduct a school of one thousand children, and that their progress was much more rapid than in the old and usual method. Our late venerable Monarch, George the Third, ever attentive to the best interests of his people, honoured Mr. Lancaster with an interview, and having fully informed himself of the nature of the plan, and perceiving its important bearings upon the whole mass of the population, in favour of religion and morality, expressed his most decided approbation of the measure; and he, as well as many other illustrious Personages, became the patrons and supporters of the system.

"The cultivation of the mind bestowed in these Elementary Schools; opens and expands the faculties of the pupils, gives them clear notions of their moral and social duties, makes them well acquainted with the Holy Scriptures, prepares them for the reception of further religious instruction, and inspires them with sentiments favourable to virtue, and habituates them to subordination and controul.

"While this plan is calculated to teach the purest morality, and the most important points of Religion, from the Page of Divine Inspiration, it excludes the creed, or catechism of any particular sect or party, passages from the Bible, in the authorised version, being the reading lessons taught in the schools;—and so carefully is every thing avoided which could hurt the religious feelings of any, or tend to proselytism, that all sects and parties send their children to these schools, with the greatest confidence;—but I must not encroach on Your Excellency's time with a detailed account of the proceedings;—I shall therefore conclude, with recommending the system to Your Excellency's patronage and protection;—and I beg leave to assure Your Excellency, that nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to promote the views of Government, both in the religious and moral instruction of the young and rising generation under my charge; and also, to instil into their minds a due respect for our Government and Laws;—and I return Your Excellency my most warm thanks, for honouring us with your presence on this occasion, and also for your approbation of our measures respecting the arrangements of this School:—I, at the same time, must express my sincere gratitude to the Landdrost and Clergyman, for their zeal and promptitude, in strenuously recommending to the inhabitants of this place, Your Excellency's measures of introducing the English Language into the Colony."

On the conclusion of this Speech, the Rev. Mr. Borchers was kindly pleased to close this interesting ceremony, with an impressive Prayer.

Caution.—A few nights ago a man of the name of *Jonathan Offspring*, residing in St. Anne's-street, Nottingham, met with a serious accident, from the explosion of the inflammable matter contained in one of the portable tinder-boxes which have lately been hawked about the country for sale. Having returned home late from his club, and being in possession of a box of the above description, he applied a match in the manner directed, in order to procure a light, but not succeeding (owing, it is supposed, to his having neglected to rub it afterwards on a piece of cork or wood,) he incautiously put the match a second time into the box, when the matter contained in it instantly exploded with a loud report, and shattered his hand so dreadfully as to disable him from following his employment.

Trying Experiment of Hanging.—A few days ago, a young lady, in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, trying an experiment on her neck with a silk handkerchief, to ascertain the nature of hanging, stopped the circulation of blood, so that she fell senseless; and were it not for the timely assistance of a gentleman who was present, might have paid dearly for her curiosity.

MARRIAGE.

At Gretna Green, Mr. John Spedding, slater, to Miss Flesco Barton, both of Penrith.—In consequence of the new Marriage Act exposing the publication of banns, this is said to be the 23d at that place since the 1st instant, out of Cumberland, who would otherwise have married in their respective churches.—*Bell's Messenger*, Sept. 22.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Freedom of the Indian Press.

DRAFT OF A NEW REGULATION FOR RESTRAINING THE FREEDOM OF PUBLICATION IN INDIA.

A RULE, ORDINANCE, and REGULATION for the Good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, made and passed by the Honourable the Governor General in Council, of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Fourteenth Day of March in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Three.

WHEREAS matters tending to bring the Government of this country as by Law established into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony and good order, of society, have of late been frequently printed and circulated in the Newspapers and other Papers published in Calcutta, for the prevention whereof it is deemed expedient to regulate by Law the Printing and Publication within the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, of Newspapers, and of all Magazines, Registers, Pamphlets, and other Printed Books and Papers, in any language or character, published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news, and intelligence or strictures on the acts, measures, and proceedings of Government or any political events or transactions whatsoever.

I.—BE IT THEREFORE ORDAINED by the Authority of the Governor General in Council of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal at and within the said Settlement or Factory of Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, by and in virtue of and under the authority of a certain act of Parliament made and passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third entitled "An Act for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe," and by a certain other act of Parliament made and passed in the fortieth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for establishing further regulations for the Government of the British territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same,"—THAT fourteen days after the due registry and publication of this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Supreme Court shall in its discretion approve of and consent to the Registry and Publication of the same, no person or persons shall within the said Settlement of Fort William print or publish or cause to be printed or published any Newspaper, or Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed Book or Paper whatsoever in any language or character whatsoever published periodically containing or purporting to contain public news and intelligence or strictures on the acts measures and proceedings of Government or any political events or transactions whatsoever without having obtained a license for that purpose from the Governor General in Council signed by the Chief Secretary of Government for the time being, or other person officiating and acting as such Chief Secretary.

II.—AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that every person applying to the Governor General in Council for such License as aforesaid, shall deliver to the Chief Secretary of Government for the time being, or other person acting or officiating as such, an Affidavit specifying and setting forth the real and true names, additions, descriptions and places of abode of all and every person or persons who is or are intended to be the Printer and Printers, Publisher and Publishers of the Newspaper, Magazine, Register Pamphlet, or other Printed Book or Paper in the said Affidavit named, and of all the Proprietors of the same, if the number of such proprietors exclusive of the Printers and Publishers does not exceed two; and in case the same shall exceed such number, then of two of the Proprietors resident within the Presidency of Fort William and places thereto subordinate who hold the largest shares therein, and the true description of the house or building, wherein any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other Printed Books or Paper aforesaid, is intended to be printed, and likewise the title of such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed Book or Paper.

III.—AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that every such Affidavit shall be in writing and signed by the person or persons making the same, and shall be taken without any cost or charge by any Justice of the Peace acting in and for the Town of Calcutta.

IV.—AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that where the persons concerned as Printers and Publishers of any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other Printed Book or Paper as aforesaid, together with such number of Proprietors as are herein before required to be named in such affidavit as aforesaid, shall not altogether exceed the number of four persons, the affidavit hereby required, shall be sworn and signed by all the said persons who are resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta, and when the number of such persons shall exceed four, the same shall be signed and sworn by four of such persons, if resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta or by so many of them as are so resident.

V.—AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that an Affidavit or Affidavits of the like nature and import shall be made signed and delivered in like manner as often as any of the Printers, Publishers, or Proprietors named in such Affidavit or Affidavits shall be changed or shall change their respective places of abode or their Printing House, Place or Office and as often as the Title of such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other Printed Book or Paper shall be changed, and as often as the Governor General in Council shall deem it expedient to require the same; and that when such further and new Affidavit as last aforesaid, shall be so required by the Governor General in Council, notice thereof signed by the said Chief Secretary or other person acting and officiating as such, shall be given to the persons named in the Affidavit to which the said notice relates as the Printers, Publishers, or Proprietors of the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed Book or Paper in such Affidavit named, such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the Affidavit last delivered as the place at which the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other Printed Book or Paper to which such notice shall relate, is printed; and in failure of making such Affidavit on the said several cases aforesaid required, that such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other Printed Book or Paper shall be deemed and taken to be printed and published without License.

VI.—AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that every License which shall and may be granted in manner and form aforesaid shall and may be resumed and recalled by the Governor General in Council, and from and immediately after notice in writing of such recall signed by the said Chief Secretary or other person acting and officiating as such, shall have been given to the person or persons to whom the said License or Licenses shall have been granted, such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the Affidavit last delivered as the place at which the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other Printed Book or Paper to which such notice shall relate, is printed, the said License or Licenses shall be considered null and void, and the Newspapers, Magazines, Registers, Pamphlets, Printed Books or papers to which such License or Licenses relate, shall be taken and considered as printed and published without License; AND WHENEVER any such License as aforesaid, shall be revoked, and recalled, notice of such revocation and recall shall be forthwith given in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE for the time being published in Calcutta.

VII.—AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that if any person within the said settlement of Fort William shall knowingly and wilfully print or publish or cause to be printed or published, or shall knowingly and wilfully either as a Proprietor thereof or as Agents or Servants of such Proprietor or otherwise, sell, vend, or deliver out, distribute or dispose of, or if any Bookseller or Proprietor or Keeper of any Reading Room Library Shop or Place of Public Resort, shall knowingly and wilfully receive, lend, give, or supply for the purpose of perusal or otherwise to any person whatsoever any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other Printed Book, or Paper as aforesaid, such License as is required by this Rule Ordinance and Regulation not having been first obtained, or after such License

if previously obtained shall have been recalled as aforesaid, such person shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding Sixteen Rupees Four Hundred.

VIII.—AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the authority aforesaid, that all offences committed and all pecuniary forfeitures and penalties had or incurred under or against this Rule Ordinance and Regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their summons or warrant for bringing the party or parties complained of before them, and upon his or their appearance or contempt and default, to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and give judgement or sentence according as in and by virtue of this Rule Ordinance and Regulation is ordained and directed and to award and issue out warrants under their hands and seals for the levying of such forfeitures and penalties as may be imposed upon the goods and chattels of the offenders; and to cause Sale to be made of the Goods and chattels if they shall not be redeemed within six days, rendering to the party the surplus, if any be, after deducting the amount of such forfeitures or penalty, and the costs and charges attending the levying thereof, and in case sufficient distress shall not be found and such forfeitures and penalties shall not be forthwith paid, it shall and may be lawful for such Justices of the Peace, and they are hereby authorized and required by warrant or warrants under their hands and seals, to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to the Common Gaol of Calcutta there to remain for any time not exceeding four months, unless such forfeitures and penalties and all reasonable charges shall be sooner paid and satisfied; and that all the said forfeitures when paid or levied shall be from time to time paid into the Treasury of the United Company of the Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and be employed and disposed of according to the order and directions of His Majesty's said Justices of the Peace at their general Quarter or other Sessions.

IX.—PROVIDED ALWAYS, AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that nothing in this Rule Ordinance and Regulation contained, shall be deemed or taken to extend and apply to any printed Book or Paper containing only Shipping Intelligence, Advertisements of Sales, Current Prices of Commodities, Rates of Exchange, or other intelligence solely of a Commercial nature.

J. ADAM,
EDWARD PAGET,

W. B. BAYLEY, *Chief Sect. to the Govt.*

Read and Published this 15th March 1823.

JOHN PENDALL,
J. H. HARRINGTON,

A. MACTIER, *Readg. Clk.*

(A TRUE COPY)

J. W. HOGG, *Registrar.*

Future Liberty of the Press.

Our Correspondent, A BRITON, said, on Saturday, that "BRITANNICUS, the courtly Champion of the BULL, was a clever fellow;" and we now say, that he is a good logician. His candour and good sense, is also admirable. He first "has very strong suspicions that the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL and the "BENGAL OFFICER" therein referred to, were one and the same person;" and then, because we said, "The Editor and BRITANNICUS seem to have wisely attended to the caution given them, to be wary what reply they offered; for their answers contain neither more nor less than abuse of the JOURNAL"—he takes this for proof positive to identify us with the BENGAL OFFICER, and very sagaciously concludes, that we penned the Letter which appeared in the JOURNAL under that signature.—Q. E. D. Why, ARCHIMEDES himself could not have solved the problem better.—Now, BRITANNICUS is completely in error, as well in respect to his strong suspicion, as in his positive proof: and we positively assure him that we did not write the Letter attributed to us, under the signature of A BENGAL OFFICER.

The Letter in question, appeared in the JOURNAL on Saturday the 8th instant; and on Monday the 10th, we inserted another

Letter from a Military Gentleman, signed AN OFFICER OF THE BENGAL ARMY. We must acquaint our Readers, that this Letter has not called forth any remarks, observations, or clamorous complaints from the *Bullites*. We know not the cause of their dignified silence: but that our Readers may judge for themselves, we again lay the Letter before them; and if any of them are disposed to indulge in "strong suspicions" with BRITANNICUS, they may, probably, discover, why AN OFFICER OF THE BENGAL ARMY has been so totally neglected. We here republish the Letter:—

"A Letter in the JOHN BULL of the 4th of March, signed "AN OFFICER AT BARRACKPORE," affecting to publish the feelings of a considerable body of British Officers, naturally excites attention. Such a Letter cannot be approved by reason or candour, which must pronounce it ill-judged, as attempting to introduce mistrust and anarchy; and to excite animosity and faction in the Society at Barrackpore.—While Officers and Civilians perform their duty, behave as good subjects, and conduct themselves properly, in all the relations of life,—what have the Public or Government to do with their Political feelings or opinions?"

"Every man has his bias to one party or to another; but would it be wise, or politic, or expedient, to ask the Army their individual opinion respecting the late Editor's Transmission? No; the sacred sanctum of thought, I am persuaded, will never be invaded by a British Government. Yet this Letter, and the Editor of the JOHN BULL, directly insinuate the contrary, by courting the question and avowing with unparalleled assurance the sentiments of a whole Station of British Officers, which they cannot by any possibility be acquainted with; and which they may be told, in the politest manner, they have reported most erroneously. Let my opinions,—and there be very many at Barrackpore, and in Calcutta, and throughout the Army who think with me,—lie quiet and sleep. They will never disturb the Peace by their expression unless roused; nor will the known and incautious advocates of adverse opinions, ever incite any other Demeanour towards them than that due from gentlemen to each other."

The Editor of the JOHN BULL is equally mistaken in stating, that the sentiments of that letter are common throughout the Army."

We are not "indignant at the notice," BRITANNICUS has been pleased to bestow upon us; since he says, "he would indeed, feel sorry to suppose that the lines—

*A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring,*

could be at all applicable to the successor of Mr. Buckingham:" and we shall, therefore, pass by the grammatical construction of his language, his classic diction, and his brilliant wit. We leave A BRITON to discuss with BRITANNICUS on the beauties of composition: and to decide how the *poison of Doctrines* takes deep root. "If he continue, says A BRITON, as he has begun, he will soon rival the fame of JUNIUS:" for "see how figuratively, metaphorically, and allegorically he writes!"

Our Correspondent, however, appeared to be a better Critic than a Prophet; or, perhaps, not being in the secret, we do not exactly comprehend him. when he says,—"I am yet confident enough to expect, that it will not be long, before the BULL will be interdicted from identifying the party views of the BULLITES with the acts of the Government: thus will improper discussion and discord cease." Whether any interdiction has been laid on the BULL or not, we cannot say; but this we can say, that in the afternoon of Saturday we received a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government, in the conclusion of which we are told, "I am now directed to notify to you for your information and that of other individuals concerned in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, that if the rules in question or any others which the Government may prescribe be not duly attended to, immediate measures will be taken for enforcing the observance of them." The transmitted Editor, our Predecessor, inadvertently omitted to give us a copy of the Rules and Regulations alluded to: but we shall search for them to-day amongst his Papers, to see wherein we have offended the Government, or which of the Rules we have violated. We "have strong suspicions," and to use the phraseology of BRITANNICUS, that our Correspondent, A BRITON, must have heard some indistinct rumour about the letter from which we have given the above extract.

Monday, March 17, 1823.

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Improvement of Social Intercourse.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Amongst the numerous interesting subjects, that are to be found in the pages of your valuable Paper, none can be more highly useful, than those relating to the Manners of the Society in which we live; and though criticism may in some instances be exercised too severely, and even perhaps hurt the feelings of one or two individuals belonging to that society, yet the self-evident beneficial results arising from a just use of it, fully compensates for the few trifling annoyances that accrue from it. Under this idea, I hesitate not to exercise it on that of the Society of this large City of Palaces, only premising that I declaim against all personality; and that if the pictures I may draw, should be thought by some individuals to be theirs, that they must thank themselves for it, not me, as I have drawn my conclusions not from the manners of one, but from those of the whole body of Society generally speaking. The apparent apathy, as to public measures at home and abroad—excepting in the instance of occasionally subscribing something to the alleviation of the misery of the poor classes; the total disregard of the interest of the whole, should it happen to interfere with the interest of self; and the restraint willingly submitted to, with reference to the expression of opinions, should they differ from those upheld by Government, now no conspicuous, require of themselves a letter:—and I shall therefore leave them to a future period, when I shall endeavour to point out the cause of their origin and their continuance; and by exposing the bad traits of character inherent in those that follow them, hope in some degree to effect their abolition.

It appears to me strange, that in a Society not particularly large, there should be so little of that general sociability and intimacy with each other, which is the delight of Englishmen at home, further than a passing bow on the Course or elsewhere, and the attending a large Dinner, well known and often ridiculed by the term of "*Burra Khana*," once in three months; as also, an occasional Ball in the cold season: all other intercourse with each other appears at an end. It is but in very few houses, that the old friendly term of a "Family Dinner" is to be met with; but from one end of the year to the other, the same monotony of manners, time, and people, exist in those of most, even though the family should consist of only the gentleman and his wife. With a very few exceptions, "Private Concerts" and "Evening Parties" are never heard of, which in my opinion during the hot weather are the only ones either worthy or agreeable to go to.

The demeanor practised towards strangers, or nearly so, by the Society of Calcutta, is more calculated to hinder sociability than to forward it; the haughty cool manners generally exhibited, the neglect of not returning their visits, which is more particularly the case with married men, who merely think that the visit of a bachelor is repaid by asking him to Dinner; inattention in the observance of returning their bow, arising more from neglect, than any intention to insult, or to cut the acquaintance,—are all faults which ought to be remedied. It may be said, that the time of Officers or Civilians of high rank, is too much occupied by an attention to their duties, to admit of their being continually returning the visits of young men. This argument however, cannot avail, because if they can find opportunities to call on their equals in rank, which it is certain they do, they might spare part of that time, to return the visits of their juniors. I do not mean to say, that every visit ought to be returned—far from it, but the first one ought, without it is particularly wished to decline the acquaintance. Many young men of family who visit Calcutta, frequently have to depend entirely upon themselves for getting into Society, from their not being acquainted with any one in it: and as few men wish to live in total seclusion, the only means left them to obtain it, is, by calling on those whose acquaintance they wish to cultivate; and no one ought to be backward in forwarding their wishes, in the first instance; if eventually the acquaintance did not appear desirable, they are then at liberty to drop it. There exists, Sir, in some families, a custom of giving a young

man what they call a general invitation to dinner, by saying on his closing his visit, "well I hope you will come to dinner some day, we shall always be most happy to see you." This, I should think was done for the purpose of seeming kind, when the person giving it, well knows an invitation of the kind would seldom or never be taken advantage of. The family may be dining out when he wishes to go—other company may fill the table—five hundred things may occur to render his presence not wished for. I have always myself looked upon such invitations as none at all, and I believe most people do the same; if so, the custom ought to be abolished.

Another remarkable trait in the character of Calcutta Society is this: astonishing want of memory and recollection, for I am loath to attribute the effect to any other cause, displayed in very soon forgetting those with whom they were formerly acquainted or to whom they have been introduced. This remark is more applicable to ladies, married or unmarried. Civilians who have succeeded to higher appointments, and Officers, who by the favor of Divine Providence have at length gained Staff Appointments; perhaps temporary ones; this folly however, in the end, always meets with a just reward, and the practisers of it reap little benefit from the want of a faculty supposed to be in the nature of every one more or less.

I conclude at present with the intention of troubling you again in a few days, when I shall enter upon the subject of the Society dividing into "sets" and "parties," which only tends to weaken the bonds of friendship and intimacy that still exist, and to lessen the little pleasure that is yet to be found in this, (at present,) city of dissension, tyranny, and oppression.

Your's truly,

NEMO.

Staff Appointments.

"When ideas of the same species copulate, they engender conclusions," said Philosopher Crambe: but when those of different species copulate, they bring forth ABSURDITIES."—*Memoirs of Scriblerus.*

To Sidrophel, Esq.

MY DEAR OLD BOY,

These are glorious times, my flattering friend! Never SIDROPHEL didst thou prophecy such days as these. Why a Staff Appointment is now worth something—a man may keep it in spite of every Regulation. Such trifles, I find, can be done away with at any time. Thank CANDIDUS for that! I have backed him till my Agents groan again; however, being young and likely for an age to hold my new Appointment,—SIDROPHEL! you should see how well my Staff Coat becomes me, Gad Sir, I could marry any Girl I chuse in Calcutta! but THAT, my Agents say, is a BAD spec:—Lots of Children! but I was saying I may hold my new Appointment as Major, skip over the Grade, for now there is no RANK, NO SENIORITY; and if I should marry a
***** Cousin, or ***** Niece or Daughter, I may step at ANY time as ***** into the Command of a ***** Good! Comfortable thing that! Oh SIDROPHEL? By my perquisites! I'll marry to-morrow; and I'll have a new Rule and Regulation passed in my family—that no children shall be born till I am out of debt. Nay (without passing thro' the anomalous state of childhood) they shall come full grown pubescent children into the world. Let me see; this will save much expence, much care and anxiety. They will escape the Cacophonia learned from the Natives; they will be fit to learn Greek and Latin, speak? No, I don't see how I can manage that. But let me hear YOUR opinion upon it SIR: as I cannot for the life of me make out, how this difficulty is to be got over—however, I am determined, that's pox! my family shall never pass through the useless and unnecessary stage of childhood.

Yes, my Friend, affectionately Your's,

RALPHO.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

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Elegy on the Death of the Muse Erato.

SIC MORIUNTUR MUSAE

And art thou dead? thou prettiest little Muse.
That ever made a Poet's corner ring,
With amorous verses entertaining:
Shall thy sweet lines no more, no more be read?
Never! thy beautiful romantic themes,
That made it mental Heaven to hear thee sing,
Wrapping th' enchanted souls in golden dreams,
Art mute?—Ah! vainly did the garden fling,
Its fragrant Odours round thee—blossoming,
With blushing flowers long wedded to thy verse:
Those flowers, those verses but adorn thy hearse,
And the warm gales that faintly rise and fall,
In Eastern clime—*themselves poetical*— [bowers.]
Shall chaunt the Minstrel's Dirge far from thy fav'rite

Ad Tumulum Honorarium Musarum, }
Kordah, Feb. 7, 1823. }

BRONTES.

Projected Academic Institution.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The following thoughts occur to me on the subject of a projected Academic Institution, and as I understand another meeting of its well-wishers is shortly to take place, I have hastily committed them to paper, for the purpose—should you deem them worthy of being submitted through your pages (either entire, in part, or with any modification) for the consideration of those, who may feel an interest in the subject.

The object and nature of the Institution seem not in general, to be clearly understood; but as far as my knowledge or conception of its object goes, it is to secure a permanent and efficient establishment for the education of youth, upon terms cheaper, if practicable, than those at present existing in the Private Schools. Of its nature, I confess I have no distinct idea; that remaining as yet, I should suppose, to be fashioned by the Managing Committee.

The right to vote for, or nominate the Managing Committee, should, methinks, be confined to those who contribute in a pecuniary point of view towards the support of the Institution; either as being the Parents or Guardians of the children entrusted to its care, or as Donative Subscribers in aid of its Funds. No others can possibly have any well grounded pretensions to the privilege. The adoption of this measure, might perhaps, by thinning the ranks of the voters, prevent in future, much of the confusion which took place at the late meeting.

At the late meeting some objections were offered against the receiving of any pecuniary assistance from the friends to the Institution. These objections, must, I should conceive, have originated in a misconception of its precise object; otherwise it would have readily occurred, that one of the desired ends of the Institution, of primary importance, namely, *cheap education*, could not well, if possibly, be attained without such help. And although much may be expected from the influence of philanthropic and patriotic feelings; it may perhaps be advisable to ensure such aid, upon the broader basis of self-interest; by holding out to Subscribers, the advantage of educating their children upon a lower rate of charge, than that required of Individuals, who may not, previous to their becoming Parents, have stood in the same relation to the Institution.

I should likewise suggest, that an Orphan Fund, similar to that of the Bengal Army, be engrafted upon the foundation of this Institution: but this might be premature.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

February 4, 1823.

S. —

Superintending Surgeons.

CHARGE OF IGNORANCE AND MISREPRESENTATION,
&c. BY CANDIDUS, NOTICED BY AN OBSERVER.

We read of PIGS whipt to death with something of a SHOCK, as we hear of any other OBSOLETE CUSTOM; yet we should be cautious how we condemn THE PRACTICE: it MIGHT impart a GUSTO.—Roast Pig, see Calcutta Journal p. 184.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In my last of the 14th current I observe in the concluding line, Heroic is used instead of "Service;" and I also observe one SIDROPHEL, who is no Conjuror, running over the same unvarying round as his friend Whackum (hight CANDIDUS) in the same Number of your useful diurnal. I shall say a few words, though I never intended to enter into the controversy, not having the requisite talent or knowledge for it. But, Sir, he, SIDROPHEL, says; "RALPHO's reasoning is founded on a MISCONCEPTION of the precise case." Now, Sir, with due apologies to the writers for venturing to meddle in their controversy, I'll maintain IT IS NOT. The case, or question, as far as I can find from GRYPHIUS's letter, and all those which have followed, is, whether a Surgeon can do NOW what no Surgeon was ever allowed to do BEFORE. Some say he can, and give an admirable reason too! viz. BECAUSE IT IS A STAFF APPOINTMENT. RALPHO when jocosely ADMITTING this to be the case, shews its absurdity AT ONCE, by making the PRIVATE WILL of a self interested individual to BE (what THEY contend from it) SUPERIOR TO THAT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OR COMMANDER IN CHIEF. Again, when he argues against the innovation, he shews with some truth and humour that, men cannot seize upon Staff Appointments as a RIGHT, or HOLD THOSE THEY HAVE, in a grade beyond that to which by REGULATION and USAGE the Office is CONFINED.

I now return to my task of observing, I did not expect to be noticed by CANDIDUS: he has enough on his hands, but in pure kindness will I advise him to put off quickly all ill humor: it sits ill upon any man; and satire never wounds, but when it comes from the indifferent or the victorious party. If you wish to wound in this way, you must be careful not to shew you are hurt. The last paragraph of his letter is very piling; you may fancy it said in a boyish or whining key. There are no PRIVATE views advocated, as CANDIDUS would make believed, on the OTHER side of the question; but such as MAY be so are well supported by REGULATION, USAGE, PUBLIC GOOD and GENERAL ADVANTAGE TO THE SERVICE; whilst on the side of CANDIDUS I can find nothing but INTERESTED VIEWS AND PRIVATE ADVANTAGES TO ONE INDIVIDUAL; These are sought after, by ill selected, worse supported and irrelevant and OBSOLETE REGULATIONS. Also a ridiculous supposition, THAT THE OFFICE IS A STAFF APPOINTMENT, is conjured up; and what is still more absurd, the power of GOVERNMENT is taken away by it, and placed in the hands of its SERVANTS, while all the Regulations and latter usages are destroyed, by this DISCOVERY!!!

That any individual who opposes such sophistry is to be marked and held up to the PUBLIC (because he may have an interest in exposing it) "AS ONE WHO WISHES TO MAKE AN IMPROPER CLAMOR, and that the friends of a "beloved" and "respected gentleman" (who wishes to do that which is wrong, contrary to all rule and usage, and injurious perhaps to the other) are to be called upon to assemble around and protect him; when his unjust and unwarranted demands are EXPOSED; seems a proper climax for such a writer as CANDIDUS.

Alas! Sir, I am, but,

Dum Dum.

AN OBSERVER.

P. S.—Does CANDIDUS really believe Government will injure the whole Service in order to flatter him or please an individual? I have no space left for his shameless charge of ignorance and misrepresentation: it is best omitted.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Chinese Bee.

The late arrivals from China have brought us the continuing numbers of this publication up to the 23rd of January, being four more in addition to those we already possessed. Things, it appears, were going on quietly there, in spite of the efforts of the Ultras to the contrary.

The following articles are translated from them; the first relates to the concluding acts of their Revolution, of which our readers will remember, we gave a summary account when we first introduced this Paper to their notice; it is an extraordinary instance of the moderation with which that Revolution was conducted. The people assembled, voted one Government out and another in, in the course of the day; the Public Functionary so obnoxious to all parties was disgraced at the same time, and in two days more all was festivity.

PROCLAMATION OF AUGUST 18, 1822.

The Judges, Aldermen and Proctors of the Loyal Senate of the City of the Name of God of Macao in China, in the name of His Constitutional Majesty, whom God preserve, &c. &c.

All persons who are entitled to the privileges of Citizens, are invited to assemble to-morrow the 19th instant, in the Senate House, to deliberate upon matters relative to the public welfare of the city; and that this may be duly known, it shall be proclaimed by beat of drum, and affixed in the most conspicuous places.

CARLOS JOSE PEREIRA, Secretary,

Macao, August 18, 1823.

And Six Signatures.

SESSION OF THE 19th AUGUST.

The chambers being duly constituted, the Ministers and Officers who till now have held employments under the Senate, have unanimously resigned their commissions, with cries of Viva Religio, &c. &c.

On the day and year above mentioned, being present the Ministers and Officers of the Senate, it was declared; that the Counsellors and Chief Judge Miguel d'Arriaga Brum da Silveira, in full council and by the general will of the people, should be deposed from that situation and those annexed to it. (*Here follow the Signatures.*)

The public demanding a Provisional Senate by it elected, and with the powers enjoyed before the Regulations of 1784, (that is allowing no other authority to interfere with it).

It was decided, that the election of the new Members should be public and immediate. The elections being concluded at 2 P. M. the following persons were declared duly elected.

(*Here follow the names of the new Government Officers.*)

Amongst the Signatures to this document, are those of the Bishop of Macao and of the Military Governor: on this last the Military commands were immediately conferred by the Senate.

August 22.—A letter was dispatched to the Select Committee of the Honorable British Company, informing them of the installation of the new Senate, and assuring them of its high consideration for them, requesting also permission to print the Government Orders and Proclamations at their press!

Celebration of the 24th of August.—The Fortress (do Monte) ushered in with a Royal Salute the Anniversary of the day on which the Voice of Liberty was first heard on the banks of the Douro, and successively throughout the Portuguese dominions, not excepting the natives of Macao, though at so great a distance from the mother country.

On this day, the Loyal Senate left their House on foot at 9 A. M. and accompanied by numbers of the Citizens, proceeded to the Cathedral Church, where the Host being exposed, Father A. de S. G. de A. a brother of the Order of Preachers* who had voluntarily offered his services on this occasion, delivered

* A class of Augustines.

an eloquent and highly satisfactory discourse from the following Text, taken from the Book of Esther. "*Esti sunt dies, quos nulla umquam delebit oblivio—scripseruntque—ut omni studio dies ista sollemnis sanciretur in posterum.*"

At the conclusion of the Sermon the Revd. the Bishop chaunted *Te Deum*, accompanied by the Choir composed, of the first musicians in the city.

At night, a brilliant Illumination took place, presenting a spectacle which it would be difficult or impossible to describe, the decorations of the houses occupied by the English Company were delightful, and the thousands of coloured lamps were disposed in a manner which bespoke taste and symmetry of the first order.

The range of handsome houses extending from that of the Military Governor to the fortress of Bomparto, presented a striking "*coup d'œil*;" amongst the rest we noted at the house of the Chief Supracargo of the Honorable Company, Mr. Urmston, amidst a profusion of tastefully arranged lights, an emblematical allusion to the future prosperity of Macao; and farther on, at the house of the Spanish Supracargo in the midst of a beautiful illumination, was an inscription formed in lamps VIVA A CONSTITUIÇÃO.

The Veranda of J. J. dos Santos, Chemist, was tastefully illuminated, being filled with emblems and scrolls, mottoes, &c. in the midst was an Altar with burning censurs, and on it a scroll on which was inscribed LABORATORIO CONSTITUCIONAL.

The streets were crowded with people, and many bands of music and masquerade dancers paraded them performing before the houses of the Senators. These demonstrations of joy, were continued or rather augmented on the second night; on the third and last, a Triumphant Car paraded the streets of the City, on which was a rich temple containing the figure of Lusitania embracing her sons; these were represented by two children whom the genius crowned with laurel. A number of persons preceded the car bearing illuminated, scrolls, on which were inscribed Viva a Constituição. Viva El Rey Constitucional, &c. &c. this Car was made by the native Christians. The salutes usual on great festivities were fired from the fortress.

August 28.—The Senate feeling it indispensable to proceed forthwith to a rigorous examination into the state of the National Treasury, entrusted to their Administration, and to adopt at the same time the mildest and most eligible means to augment the public revenue of the City, has resolved to form a commission of six of the most intelligent merchants for this purpose, whose functions will commence on the 1st of September of the present year.

This is the preamble to the letters nominating the individuals for this commission.

At the request of the Proctor J. J. de Payva, the Linguist of the City appeared (before the Senate) who declared as follows:—that he had been informed by the Mandarin's people, that the Chinese Pon Kua (or Pay Avo) had given notice to the Mandarin of Soy My, that the Portuguese had revolted and would commit great disorders; and that it was therefore necessary that he should inform the superior Mandarin that Troops might be sent for; and that this would have taken place had not the same Mandarin judging more correctly, prevented the march of the troops. It was resolved, that the Proctor should enquire with all due circumspection if this denunciation originated with the Chinese, or whether he was instigated to it by some other person.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, MARCH 10, 1825.

	BUY...	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 38 8	29 8
Unremittable ditto,	8 0	7 0
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for) 18 Months, dated 20th of April 1822,	26 0	25 0
Bank Shares,	6200 0	6000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	207 0	206 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3-8 per cent.		

More Hints for a Sea Voyage.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Let others "kick against the pricks," roll heavy stones up hill, draw water in buckets without bottoms, and vex their very trillibubs about matters which they have not the power either to alter, or even to amend,—while I dilate upon different and more easily remediable topics.

I desire to sing the praises of your Correspondent the **YOUNG SAILOR**, who deserves well of the community for his laudable endeavors to put people in the way of avoiding many of the small sized miseries of human life, by directing them as to what they should take when going a voyage, so as to be as independent as possible of all assistance on board. Previously to embarking; all questions to the Commander or Officers about what it is necessary to take on board, are invariably answered—Ay—"you will find every thing there, and the Carpenter at your service." When you have got on board, you will find that the Carpenter is always engaged, and not a nail or a cleat to be had till you have been a month at sea, when your couch, table, chest, of drawers, and small boxes, have capsized and been broken, together with your nose and shins.

The **YOUNG SAILOR**, however, falls short of advising all that is necessary to secure comfort, while in that most unhappy situation for a Landsman, namely, a Passenger on ship-board: he omits to say anything about *water*, which is far from being the least essential thing to comfort on a Sea voyage. You will be assured, that the ship's water is *excellent*, and a fine dripstone ready to purify it; but, in nine ships out of ten, you will find it *execrable*, and the dripstone not sufficiently large to filter half water enough for the Cuddy Table;—to say nothing of the door being padlocked and the Steward not come-atable. The Captain and Officers are so much accustomed to dispense with comforts, and so used to bad water, that from habit, I firmly believe they prefer it when it has what is called a *taste of the Cash*, and is not by any means *insipid*.

In the last ship, Sir, in which I had the misfortune to sail the water was actually filled from the canal near the India Docks and was as black as if it had been pumped up from the bilge:—the dripstone was *Patent* and would not filter a gallon of water in twenty-four hours. The Officers allowed that it was not so good as it might be; but still that it was drinkable, and that they had tasted worse!!!

As every one cannot get Bristol water in England, or See facon water here, to take on board, and yet clean, pure water is absolutely requisite to the comfort of every person who has been sometime in India, I will point out a mode by which this consolation may be secured at little trouble or expence. Get a jar which will hold about six gallons of water, and furnish yourself with half a pound of pounded allum. Thirty or forty grains of the powder stirred round in five or six gallons of water, and then left to settle, will cleanse and purify it in four or five hours, without giving it any perceptible taste. Then strain the water off, through a rag, into your black Soories (with which, as suggested by the **YOUNG SAILOR**, you ought always to be provided) or into the porous water coolers made in England, and hang them up in your cabin window, or port. Pounded allum may be used in this way to purify even a single glass of water.

Being supplied with these few requisites, clean, wholesome water will be secured;—and I believe, Mr. Editor, it is quite needless to expatiate, to old Indians, on the comfort of pure, or on the extreme misery of dirty and stinking water, while on ship board.

One more hint and I have done. Let those who are not certain that they can immediately relish the ship's bread (as it is termed) be careful to provide themselves with a store of slices of loaves toasted or baked, and with rusks, tops and bottoms, and biscuits of the finer kinds.

AN OLD VOYAGER, but, alas! NO SAILOR.

March 14, 1823.

Gas Light.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

A **QUERIST**, whose Letter is inserted in the **JOURNAL** of the 4th instant, inquires what objections exist to the general use of Gas for lights.

One obstacle is apathy: that indifference to improvement which is occasioned by the enervating influence of this sultry climate upon people of indolent habits.

A second is, that there are but few houses where 50 lights are burnt at once, and tho' portable lamps have been invented in Scotland, none have been brought to this country, and if we had them, they could not be used, owing to the want of a manufactory for supplying them with Gas.

A third obstacle is the want of attendants. It would be difficult to teach native servants to manage the apparatus and to induce them to pay proper attention to it; this business must therefore be done by a European, and few families would wish to incur the expence of employing one, without having an opportunity of ascertaining how far it would be advisable. One person however, might conveniently attend several houses, which would reduce the expence. It would not be necessary to make Gas every day, as it is one of those things which improves by keeping.

The expence of constructing the apparatus has been objected to, as may be seen from the following copy of a Paragraph which I happened to lay my hand on, in the **GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**, 28 March, 1822.—"Nearly two years ago, a complete *Gas Light Apparatus* was brought to Calcutta, and an offer has been lately made to light the Chowringhee Theatre with Gas, but although the expence of preparing the Gas would be comparatively little, the expence of constructing the apparatus would be very considerable, and render the advantages with respect to economy in a country like this, extremely doubtful."

The **QUERIST** says, that three sets of apparatus have lately been brought out from Europe; if so, it will afford a good opportunity of lighting the Theatre with Gas; the company who frequent it must wish for some alteration in the disposition of the lights, those in front of the boxes are misplaced and should be removed; they tend more to prevent, than to enable one to see clearly. It is high time for the Managers to get rid of the old lustres and shades with their rusty ornaments and broken pans; the sale of them would produce sufficient to pay for the *Gas Light Apparatus*; but if not, the difference would soon be made up by the saving effected by burning Gas.

The Cathedral is so badly lighted, that those who go to it must be anxious to see Gas substituted for oil. Oil lamps do not give a good light except both the oil and water be perfectly clear. I was once at an Entertainment where the oil or water was dirty or perhaps both; the lights burnt so dimly that I could not discern objects distinctly, and felt as if I had got into a fog. I have been at two Churches when lamps have gone out.

Some time ago, a Correspondent of one of the Journals, I believe the **BULL**, estimated the cost of an apparatus at 400 Rs.

W.—

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, Premium (Holiday,)	30	0	a	31	0
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 5 p. ct., ditto.	6	0	a	7	0

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	206	4	a	206	8	per 100
Doublons,		30	8	a	31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,		17	8	a	17	12	each
Dutch Ducats,		4	4	a	4	12	each
Lonis D'Ors,		8	4	a	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,		190	4	a	190	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,		3	6	a	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,		10	12	a	11	0	
Bank of England Notes,		9	8	a	10	0	

Bombay.

Bombay, Feb. 26, 1823.—We are still without any arrivals from England. We have been requested to insert the following authentic document regarding the melancholy catastrophe that happened off Surat Bar last month.

Translation of the deposition by Bhoolo Ramlo, of the Marle Cast, inhabitant of the port of Bhucag, aged about 22 years, a Cultivator, taken in the Adawlut of Surat.

Saith, that having engaged in the situation of a Cook, he embarked about 20 days ago on board of a botella, while she was lying in the harbour, and was laden with tyles only: on the day on which he embarked, she sailed for Bombay; that before his embarkation, two Europeans had likewise embarked on the same vessel on the same day; that the Tindal set the vessel to sail of his own accord; that he was not aware of her leaking at that time, but during her course, she suddenly sunk at about midnight without its being known that she was in that condition; that before her loss one of the Europeans came up on the fore deck, neither did he discover any leak, that at the time of her loss, this Deponent had found a piece of Brab wood prepared for cleaning water out, and with its assistance his life was saved; that owing to the darkness of the night, he had no means to perceive that any other soul escaped and that in the morning no one was seen by him; the Crew at her destruction cried out once aloud and after that, he knows nothing of them; that in the morning when he saw hills, he thought it might be the Coast of Didoo; that while he was laying on the wood for four days,* a Pattamar which passed by, took him on board, and in the course of two days he arrived at Bombay, when the Deponent embarked again on board a small boat and arrived at Surat. The persons on board of the vessel lost, consisted of 1 Tindal, 7 Lascars, 8 Passengers, 2 Europeans and 2 their Cooks, amounting to 20 Souls; that before the loss of the boat, he did not hear any of the Europeans speak to the Tindal; one of them was asleep whilst the other was standing about; that on the appearance of about 3 feet of water on board of her she instantly sunk.—Dated 10th February 1823.

* It was probable the boys recollection of the period he was in the water, is not correct.

New South Wales.

The GOVERNOR MACQUARIE, Captain Hunter, has been absent from this port 16 months. From hence she went to New Zealand to refresh, and thence to Otaheite, remaining among the Society's Isles about 12 months; after which she paid a visit to the Friendly Islands, and then returned to Port Jackson. At Otaheite, and the other Islands, all the Missionaries were prospering in their labours, and enjoying pretty good health, with the exception of Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Mr. Williams, who was here this time last year, and who was only slowly recovering from an alarming indisposition.

Piracy in the Pacific.—The following are some of the particulars obtained relative to the vessel seized by Captain Henry:—When the QUEEN CHARLOTTE arrived at the Islands, she found an armed brig at anchor, of 300 tons burthen, carrying 14 18-pounders, and 2 long 24's, brass mortars. Captain Henry, after remaining at anchor some time, put to sea, to make for one of the windward islands, at which his father resided. As soon as he had got an offing, the brig, which Captain Henry was afraid of, the first moment he saw, had also weighed, and gave chase to the QUEEN CHARLOTTE; the latter vessel presently altered her course, and just managed to enter the port of an adjacent island; the suspicious vessel, in the mean time, bore away for the island to which Captain Henry was bound. After a few days' detention, the QUEEN CHARLOTTE proceeded to the intended island, where the brig was lying at anchor. Captain Henry gave not the least ground for alarm, and the brig shewing no hostile disposition, all things went on apparently well. Shortly after the QUEEN CHARLOTTE had been at anchor, an escaped prisoner of this Colony, said to be by the GENERAL GATES (American), informed Captain Henry that the pirate, whose designation she then received, was going to take the QUEEN CHARLOTTE. It appeared the present captain had formerly been the mate; but that the crew, with the exception of two boats' crew left on the Coast of Peru, had mutinied, and ran away with the vessel. A day or two after this piratical act, the booty was divided among those on board; the amount to each man was 63½ dollars; and then 30 of the hands voluntarily gave up the vessel to the mate, who retained command with only 15 hands; the others putting ashore on the Peruvian coast, in a launch. It was the intention of the pirate to take the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, and exchange vessels; and, after that, to plunder the DRAGON and GOVERNOR MACQUARIE, which brigs were among the islands. Being acquainted with all these circumstances, Captain Henry acted accordingly. Most of the pirates were on shore, being under no apprehension, of course thinking all was safe. Captain Henry gave

the captain an invitation on board to tea; it was accepted; and he was detained a prisoner. Two boats' crew were sent off to take charge of the enemy. The officer on board, with only two other men, the instant he saw the boats filled with men, exclaimed—"I knew how it would be!" and ran below. The men were on board in an instant, and the mate, together with the brig, was secured. A gun was fired shortly after as a signal, when the other pirates came on board and were made prisoners. An English whaler, the name of which is not remembered by Captain Hunter, happening shortly after to touch at the Islands, the captain of the captured brig, with 10 of his men, ran away with a boat, and obtained a passage on board; thus effecting his escape; and satisfactorily proving that he was guilty of the charge of piracy attributed to him. Many actions, subsequent to his capture, corroborated the statements that were in evidence against him. To act with all that prudence and caution which should ever characterize British Commanders in cases of such extreme importance, Captain Henry called a council. It consisted of four Captains of whalers, who had put in to refresh on their homeward-bound passage. By this assembly the piratical brig was declared un-seaworthy; she therefore now remains at Otaheite at anchor, and is already pretty near akin to a wreck.

At an island about 60 miles from the Hapae, Captain Hunter picked up a man who formed part of the crew of an English whaler, named the CERES, which vessel was wrecked about 13 months previously, off one of the Hapae islands. She was reported to have procured 100 tons of oil. Unfortunately she went on shore about day-light, and the crew taking to the boats, safely landed on an uninhabited island. They remained here for some days, when two of the boats were dispatched to a contiguous island for information, and to ascertain whether it was inhabited: it was about 13 miles distant. It proved to be well populated, and the boats were detained; the seamen, however, finding themselves likely to be detained as prisoners, flew to the boats, when four of the men were killed by the natives, and the others secured. The next day, four canoes, with 4 natives in each, repaired to the island where the wreck lay. This party of barbarians murdered the captain, and two of his men, and cudgelled most of the others dreadfully. One boat being still at the option of the hapless crew, the residue made their escape to an uninhabited island called Toofoa, where they remained two days; after which, they proceeded to the island where the two boats were detained and there remained till they became scattered among the various islands, ever after experiencing the most unlimited kindness and attention from the natives. Captain Beveridge, of the St. Michael, having gained information of this affair at Tongatoboo, went to those islands, and took 17 of the crew on board, who are now with him on their way to Port Jackson.—*Sydney Gazette*, Nov. 22.

Floating Chapel.—The Subscription for the intended Floating Chapel is going on: and, in the course of the week, a few names have been added to the list. We congratulate the Public that the Treasurership had been kindly accepted by the common friend of humanity—John Piper, Esq. our worthy and universally respected Naval Officer; who has undertaken, with his native urbanity, to be as active in the promotion of this laudable object, as circumstances will admit. A competent Committee is to be chosen, we understand, from whom a proper Secretary will be elected. The *Gazette*, when called on, is gratefully open to promote this, in common with every other desirable object; and we are glad to avail ourselves of the opportunity of promulgating the pleasing fact, that unsophisticated and winning liberality promises to become the keel, and will doubtless manage the helm, of this floating "house of prayer;" and thus the briny element is likely to retain its pristine purity—it being laudably intended that the floating chapel (when finished) shall be "open to all parties, and influenced by none." It is upon this broad and unselfish principle alone, that every object for the purposed good should be contemplated, and then the most ample success would inevitably crown the undertaking. We anxiously hope, that the Treasurer will shortly be able to announce, that his coffers are so barthened as to render it expedient to call a council to enter upon the good work. In the mean time it is very gratifying to remark, that the "Well-wisher to Seamen" has proved so skilful a navigator, ably tracked as he was in his course by "A Friend to Seamen," who appeared to have been out on the same voyage of discovery, happily gifted with the same views, and possessing similar instructions from his Captain; and that the grand end of their united benevolent design is so providentially and rapidly brought to such perfection, as to be presently carried into effect. Thus, it is evident, that these two Commanders have come to a mutual understanding, and therefore have brought up at one common anchorage; where we hope they will remain content, till the foretop-sail is unfurled as a signal of their triumphant departure. One of our oldest Commanders has given that excellent example (see *Admiral's*) which, we have no hesitation in affirming, will invariably be imitated by every British and Christian Captain, whose brave and toiling men will thus come within the blessed possibility, at least, of being eternally saved by the "foolishness of preaching."—*Sydney Gazette*, Nov. 15.

Superintending Surgeons.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Omitting to read the copy of my Letter, I must beg the favor of your noticing the following corrections:—

ERRATA IN THE LETTER OF GRYPHIUS PES—MARCH 14, 1823.

Par. 3d.—FOR "The power of Government"—READ "The power delegated to the Medical Board." Par. 5th.—Add to the sentence after the concluding words "Indian Army," whether it be in the line or in its Staff Departments.

Let me take this opportunity of asking CANDIDUS, or his adjunct, THAT CONJURER, SIDROPHIEL, whether the Medical Board would not feel themselves awkwardly situated, HAVING RECOMMENDED THE SENIOR SURGEON IN THE LIST AS FULLY QUALIFIED, (recollect the qualifications, AN ESTABLISHED CHARACTER FOR DISTINGUISHED ZEAL, STRICT ASSIDUITY, AND PROFESSIONAL ABILITY)—if the Gentleman should turn upon them, and declare, that he had no public zeal for the service whatever; but, that his private wants were urgent, his present situation with the appointments attached to it, much more lucrative than the office he was selected for; and therefore, that he desired, they would on such grounds, grounds so very novel, and to himself so solid, mend their call; and send the next and so on, until he was more inclined, or found it more to his interest to undertake so invidious, arduous, and responsible a duty? CANDIDUS ought to know better than advocate such unprecedented claims, injurious in their consequences to all the service, and immediately so, to many individuals around him.

I am, Sir, Your's,

GRYPHIUS PES.

Government Advertisement.

SIR,

London, 16th July 1822.

I beg leave to state to their Lordships, that application has been made to me for the delivery of nearly, One Hundred Thousand Dollars, said to have been shipped at Lima, on board his Majesty's Ship SUPERN, but which never came on board, the Bills of Lading, so far as I have seen them, being forgeries.

A person of the name of Sebastian Marten, or Mortens, well known at Lima, is said to be the shipper of this supposed Treasure; and all the Bills of Lading hitherto presented, to which my name has been Forged, he appears to have negotiated, or sold.

I have done all that was judged necessary on my part, to satisfy the Persons in this Country, who received, as Remittances, the Forged Bills of Lading; but as the same Frauds have been committed in the case of Captain Serle, of the HYPERION, and may become more general, unless their Lordships shall be pleased to make some official communication to the Commander in Chief on the Station, and direct him to notice this occurrence to the Merchants in South America.—I have judged it my duty to trouble their Lordships on the subject.

I have the honor, &c.

J. W. Croker, Esq.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE, Captain.

SIR,

London, 22d July, 1822.

I have the honor to acknowledge your Letter of the 20th inst, referring to some Frauds committed by a person or persons at Lima who have forged my name to Bills of Lading of Treasure alleged to have been shipped there on board of the SUPERN, and requiring me to state, if I had heard what had become of a person of the name of Sebastian Martin or Mortens, who is stated in the Bills of Lading to have been the shipper of Treasure never received.

I beg in reply to inform you, that I was told at Lima about the time of the SUPERN's sailing from thence, that the person above mentioned left Lima for the East Indies (it was stated Calcutta) but I have no certain information of him whatever.

I think it proper to observe, that in the Letter I have had the honor to receive from their Lordships of the 20th instant, it is there assumed, that I had distinctly stated that the Frauds in question had been committed by Sebastian Martin or Mortens; but upon reference to my Letter of the 16th, their Lordships will observe, I do not by any means venture so much; for I cannot presume to say who actually committed these Frauds, but I have stated only, that the Bills of Lading are filled up in the name of Martin or Mortens; but whether this person actually committed these forgeries, it is not possible for me to determine.

It may however be proper that I should observe, that since my former letter on the subject of Forged Bills of Lading, another has been presented to me for 14,000 Dollars, and that this is in the name of Sebastian Martin or Mortens also.

I have the honor, &c.

John Barrow, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE.

By Command of the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON, Actg. Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 15	MacCauley	British	W. Foster	Muscat	Jan. 28
15	Catherine	British	G. Wallace	Mauritius	Jan. 12

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 14	Nereide	British	J. Crawford	Masulipatam

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA. MARCH 14, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—CONDE DO RIO PARDO, (P.), EXMOUTH, INDIAN OAK, and BRITANNIA, inward-bound, remain.

Kedgerie.—LORD WELLINGTON, (P.), outward-bound, remains.

Saugor.—DAVID SCOTT, outward-bound, remains.

The Ship MANGLES, Captain John Cogill, is expected to sail for London in three or four days.

Nautical Notices.

Extract from the Report of the Brig MacCauley, Captain William Foster, from Muscat the 28th of January, and Point de Galle the 22d of Feb.

On the 2d of March, was boarded by H. M. Ship DAUNTLESS, out 2 days from Trincomalee, in search of H. M. Ship LANCASTER, which was supposed to be lost; passed several Vessels, but none spoken with.

On the 15th of February, picked up a Boat with 7 men, belonging to one of the Maldiva Islands, who were blown off by a squall, and remained out 8 days, were entirely out of food and water, nearly famished, supplied them with provisions and water—showed them the land at noon in lat. 10° 33', long. 70° 3'.

An Extra Report of Arrivals, issued on Saturday Afternoon, announced the Ship CATHERINE, George Wallace, from the Mauritius the 12th of January, and Eskapelly the 6th of March. The following Memorandums are annexed to the Report:—

The ORACABESA had sailed from Mauritius some days before for this Port, and the JULIANA, (Webster), about the same time from Bourbon, for the Coast and Calcutta—left the DAVID CLARK, (Falconer), at Eskapelly. Felt a violent shock of an Earthquake in lat. 00° 32' S. and long. 77° 37' E.

Passengers.

Passengers per Catherine, from Mauritius to Calcutta.—Captain Searwell, of the late Ship MATILDA; Mrs. Searwell, and Child; and Mr. George Ried.

Passenger per MacCauley, from Muscat to Calcutta.—Mrs. Smith.

Birth.

At Monghyr, on the 3d instant, the Lady of T. G. VIBART, Esq. of a Son.

Death.

At Barrackpore, on the 13th instant, Captain JOHN SEPPINGS, of the 20th Native Infantry, deeply regretted by his Brother Officers, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Errata.

In Saturday's JOURNAL, in the Letter of "A BRITON," p. 202, col. 1, line 12, from the bottom—for "to grub up by the roots of the poison of Doctrines"—read "to grub up the roots of the Poison of Doctrines."

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 11½ a 2½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, ..	2 a 2½
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ..	92
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees, ..	

Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 6—Exchange 24 a 26 pr. ct. prem.
Bank Shares—Premium 60 to 62 per cent.